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SOCIALIST FOREIGN MINISTRIES WORKING GROUP MEETS IN SOFIA

AU162031 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 16 (BTA)--A working meeting of the heads of the press and information departments of the foreign ministries of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, as well as the Lao People's Democratic Republic was held in Sofia from November 13 through 16.

A useful exchange of information of experience and views on future cooperation in the field of information were exchanged at the meeting, which passed off in a comradely atmosphere.

The leaders of the delegations were received by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. Mr Maryi Ivanov, first deputy-minister of foreign affairs, gave a reception for the participants in the meeting.

BLOC SCIENTISTS DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE PLANS

AU181728 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Prague, CTK--The 16th session of the Problem Commission of the socialist countries' academies of science, dealing with questions concerning the ideological fight during peaceful coexistence, opened yesterday [13 November] in Prague to work out problems and topics of the 1980-85 cooperation plan. The session is being attended by delegations from scientific institutions of the USSR, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the CSSR. Academician Z. Snitil, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism opened the event. He stated that the present stage of the fight for peace and socialism places emphasis on increased effectiveness of ideological work. He pointed out the urgent need to constantly and creatively develop Marxism-Leninism. A scientific conference on "Leninist Theory of Socialist Revolution and the Criticism of its 'Critics'" is also being held within the framework of the 3-day session. The opening paper at this conference was read by V. Ruml, chairman of the Problem Commission and corresponding member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION MEETS IN WARSAW

LD202044 Warsaw PAP in English 1731 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Nov, PAP--The 37th session of the CMEA Permanent Commission for the Peaceful Exploitation of Nuclear Energy began today near Zielona Gora. Participants include delegations from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, GDR, Poland, Cuba, Romania, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Hungary and the Soviet Union. Also present is a representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

AU201130 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, November 19 (ATA)--The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, proceeding from the desire to develop the relations between the two countries, agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOLLOWING VISIT, TALKS

AU181835 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

[Summary] The delegation of the Economic Chamber of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosovo headed by Nazmi Mustafa, chairman of the chamber, has left Albania. The delegation held talks with the Chamber of the Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and at foreign trade enterprises. It also visited industrial enterprises and cultural institutions in Tirana, Durres, Fier, Berat and Shkoder districts. The delegation was bid farewell by Nikolla Profi, chairman of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce.

ENVOY ADDRESSES UNGA ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

AU151800 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

["The Albanian People and Government Resolutely Back Up the Right of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian Peoples To Live Free and Independent--From the Speech of the Albanian Representative at the U.N. General Assembly"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 15 (ATA)--During the debates that were held at the U.N. General Assembly on the situation in Cambodia, the deputy leader of the delegation of the PSR of Albania, Ksenofon Nushi, took the floor on Nobember 13. He said among the other things:

The situation arisen in Southeast Asia this year, especially after the launching of the barbarous aggression by the Chinese social-imperialists against the Vietnamese people, has rightfully preoccupied and preoccupies the world public opinion.

The sufferings and misfortunes the peoples of Indochina are experiencing today are a continuation of the sufferings and misfortunes that have falle on them for many years on end because of the U.S. aggression. At the time when the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia heroically fought against the U.S. aggressors and their puppets in Indochina, the Soviet revisionists and the Chinese ones struck bargains with U.S. imperialism and wanted to draw profits for their policy to the detriment of the struggle of the peoples of Indochina.

The peoples of Indochina had not yet began the work to heal the grave wounds of war when they again became the target of the plots and intrigues of the imperialist superpowers, the USA, the Soviet Union and China, which have used and are using against them the methods of direct interference and the known imperialist tactics of setting the Indochinese against the Indochinese.

Facts have already proved quite clearly that the grave situation and the course of events in Cambodia, just as throughout Southeast Asia, are in the first place a direct consequence of the intrigues, plots and interferences of the imperialist superpowers, China, the USA and the Soviet Union, which are contending to realise their aggressive and hegemonic policy, to maintain political, economic and military positions in the regions of Indochina.

The grave situation in Cambodia was particularly a result of the open interferences by China in the home affairs of this country. The Chinese leadership, for its own aims, instigated, encouraged and assisted by all manner of means the sanguinary regime of Pol Pot to subdue the Cambodian people and make Cambodia a stronghold for Chinese hegemonism. The government of Pol Pot was soon transformed into a group of provocateurs in service of the imperialist bourgeoisie and in the first place of the Chinese revisionists, to discredit the idea of socialism on the international arena. This group, inspired, instigated and supported also by the Beijing leadership, established a fascist terror in Cambodia, pursued the policy of genocide against the Cambodian people.

The situation in Cambodia continues to remain grave. The Cambodian people are still suffering. The intrigues and machinations of the imperialist superpowers are still continuing. This makes the tension remain always raised and increases the dangers for new complications and conflicts in which the imperialist superpowers may engage the countries of that area and they themselves may be involved in.

The imperialist superpowers, the USA, China and the Soviet Union, in order to hide their acts as aggressors and frenzied enemies of the freedom and independence of the peoples of Indochina, pose as if they pity the Cambodian people, as if they are very preoccupied to come to their assistance, while in reality the entire world is seeing with every passing day that these superpowers speculate with the sufferings of the Cambodian people and trample underfoot their rights.

The Chinese social-imperialists with no kind of demagogy can escape the condemnation for the aggression against Vietnam and for being accomplices in the crimes perpetrated by the Pol Pot regime against the Cambodian people. The Chinese social imperialists cannot conceal their big state chauvinism, either their thirst and preparation to launch a new aggression against Vietnam.

The crocodile tears the U.S. imperialists shed upon the misfortunes of the population in Cambodia or in other countries, the lectures for the principles and the norms of the international law they deliver in the international forums, cannot wipe out from the memory of the people the crimes they have perpetrated and are perpetrating in Indochina and elsewhere. They cannot deny the fact that the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, too, was planned in Beijing, but before it was carried out in reality, it was also approved by Washington.

The Soviet social-imperialists, too, are trying in vain to pose as champions of the support of the rights of the Cambodian people of life free and independent. The entire world knows well that they have openly acted as enemies of the Cambodian people when the latter were fighting against U.S. imperialism.

The friendship they offer today to this people, does not differ at all from that friendship offered also by the U.S. imperialism and the Chinese social-imperialists. Through the so-called friendship the imperialist superpowers offer to the peoples of Indochina, they aim to draw the countries of that area in the orbit of their policy or introduce them in their sphere of influence.

Further on the Albanian representative said: The Albanian people and their government have always resolutely backed up the struggle the peoples of Indochina have waged against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, against the plots the imperialist superpowers have hatched up to their detriment. We have always backed up and back up the right of the Vietnamese people, the Cambodian people and the Laotian ones to live free and independent, to preserve their independence, to enjoy and ensure their national sovereignty and full territorial integrity. We support the right of each of these peoples, just as of every other people in the world, to solve themselves, their internal affairs, without any interference from abroad.

The stand of Albania has been and is that we have condemned and condemn the aggressive policy and the expansionist and hegemonic aims of China, the Soviet Union and the USA in this area.

We uphold the view that the internal affairs of Cambodia should be solved by the Cambodian people themselves. The Pol Pot regime was a barbarous regime, which excercised the policy of genocide against the people of that country. It was the right of the Cambodian people and revolutionaries to overthrow it and create a government as they themselves want. No one should impose on the Cambodian people a solution that does not respond to their interests and demands.

We have condemned and condemn the aggression of the Chinese social-imperialists against Vietnam and every other aggression of this kind. The peoples should be free to decide themselves for their destinies without any interference from the foreign powers. The theories of "punishment" and "teaching a lesson" are imperialist practices which threaten the peoples. These have been and are the stands of the Albanian Government. We have not accepted and do not accept any other solution for such questions. We have upheld and will uphold this line.

BRIEFS

THEATRICAL DELEGATIONS--Anastas Kondo deputy minister of education and culture and chairman of the Albanian Committee . Culture and the Arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received the delegation of the provincial people's theater of Pristina led by its director, Ramiz Kelmendi; the delegation of the people's theater of Gjakova led by its director, Gani Jetishi; and the delegation of the nationalities theater of Skopje led by Qenan Mahmuti, director of Albanian drama, which have come at the invitation of the Tirana people's theater to attend the national competition of professional theaters. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU]

DELEGATION TO KOSOVO--A delegation of the book and film distribution enterprise led by director (Gani Peci) has left for the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosovo. The delegation will hold talks and sign agreements with the Rilindja publishing house in Kosovo on the exchange of books during 1980. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU]

IRANIAN STUDENTS PREPARE TO RELEASE HOSTAGE WOMEN, BLACKS

LD201116 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--The Iranian students holding U.S. hostages at the U.S. Embassy here organized a press conference outside the embassy on Monday at which they presented another ten hostages--four women and six black Americans--who are to be released and expelled from Iran. There will still be about 50 U.S. citizens, including two women, and about 28 non-Americans at the embassy.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PRAGUE TALKS

Vienna Television Interview

AU171439 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2050 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Erich Macho interview with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in Prague on 16 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, relations between Vienna and Prague have become somewhat clouded in the past few weeks. After the recent trial of members of the Charter 77 group, several West European politicians canceled their visits to Prague. Why did you, nevertheless, travel to the CSSR?

[Answer] I have thought all this over very carefully. We deliberated on it in the government and we then decided that I should nevertheless go because we believe that detente is of such eminent importance that one should strive--even if problems exist--to continue it as I am doing. It is always a mistake to assume that the visit of a foreign minister is not a special signal of a particularly high level of relations. The visit of a foreign minister also serves to deal with problems--and I regard my visit in the sense that I should try to remove some of the shadows, some of the clouds that have emerged in our relations in the past few weeks.

[Question] In addition to this political stocktaking what are the Austrian topics in the talks which are being discussed at the negotiations?

[Answer] As was said, it is our most important and eminent concern to continue the detente process with this visit. In addition, there exist a series of consular problems--problems of Austrians who are imprisoned in various jails here. There are humanitarian problems and there are very, very important economic problems. There are several things that must be explained and discussed in the cultural sector; I draw your attention to the Burgtheater.

[Question] The economic problems also involve the Polish coal and electric power deliveries to Austria for which Czechoslovakia is a transit country. In this context do you have the impression that, because of the political tensions between Vienna and Prague--if one may put it that way--Czechoslovakia is being rather noncommital on the economic questions?

[Answer] I do not have the feeling that Czechoslovakia is noncommital. Quite the contrary, my talks, which I also conducted today with President Husak, show that Czechoslovakia has a great deal of understanding for these problems and that it is ready or seems to be ready to take our interests into consideration.

[Question] We have received reports in Vienna that you will also meet critics of the regime in Prague. Is this correct?

[Answer] I have always stated that I am coming to this place to conduct negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government, with the Czechoslovak foreign minister.

I stated at the same time that, naturally, within the framework of my schedule, I am also ready to talk to other people. Thus far nobody has shown up who has expressed a desire to speak with me. Therefore, the answer to your question is no. There have been neither negative nor positive initiatives from my side in this context.

Interview With Prague TV

LD182238 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Predeparture interview granted to unidentified correspondent by Willibard Pahr, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, at Ruzyne Airport on 17 November; in German with superimposed Czech translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, are you satisfied with your deliberations in Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] I am really very satisfied. I think it is a positive thing that there has not been any deceleration in the development of the Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. We are pleased about this. In the course of the talks we have reached the conclusion that in the economic sphere, too, there are prerequisites for a much closer cooperation than has been the case so far. We welcome this and are ready for it. In brief, I can say that we have succeeded in making progress in a number of questions regarding our mutual relations.

[Question] Where do you see possibilities for a further development of Austrian-Czechoslovak relations and mutual cooperation?

[Answer] There are a vast number of possibilities and we have discussed many of them. Above all, as I have already mentioned, there are possibilities for economic cooperation, and not only economic cooperation but also, for example, in the sphere of energy. We have succeeded in establishing close tripartite cooperation with Poland. We are now able to transport Polish coal to Austria via your territory. We also discussed cultural questions, and there is a lot ahead of us in the political sphere as well. We must realize and understand our mutual needs and wishes--and this will no doubt contribute to further detente. It is necessary further to raise mutual understanding and empathy. All this amounts to a great vast program for the future.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU201315 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Joint Communique on 15-17 November visit by Willibald Pahr, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] W. Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, paid an official visit to the CSSR on 15-17 November 1979 at the invitation of B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

During his stay in the CSSR W. Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, was received by CSSR President G. Husak and by CSSR Deputy Premier R. Rohlicek.

Ministers of Foreign Affairs B. Chnoupek and W. Pahr had a frank and constructive talk on the present state of bilateral relations and dealt with their various aspects. They agreed that progress has been made in various spheres of mutual relations in the past years. Official visits, particularly the visit of Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, to the CSSR this March, highlighted the existing possibilities for deepening bilateral cooperation to the benefit of both countries.

In this context the ministers stressed the significance of promoting contacts between supreme representatives and government members as well as between the nations and the people of the two countries. They positively assessed the results achieved by the general mixed commission and by the commission of experts made up of representatives of the two countries in deepening cooperation between the two states.

The ministers expressed appreciation of the positive trend in the bilateral exchange of goods, despite fluctuations in foreign trade from time to time. They stressed, however, that many untapped possibilities still exist in that sphere, especially as regards an improvement in the structure of trade exchange, industrial cooperation and cooperation on third markets. They expressed themselves in favor of further improving the conditions and eliminating obstacles in mutual trade, which would contribute to creating their best possible prerequisites for expanding economic cooperation. The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria declared that Austria is very interested in making more deliveries of capital investment equipment to the CSSR.

The two ministers exchanged in detail views on topical questions of energy policy and discussed the proposals designed to improve international cooperation in the sector of energy economics that were submitted within the framework of the European Economic Commission, the UN and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. As regards the spheres of bilateral relations, the two ministers paid special attention to increasingly closer cooperation, within the framework of which the CSSR is ready, while taking into account the interests of both sides, to study the Austrian request concerning the transit of electricity and coal across Czechoslovak territory.

The two ministers pointed out the importance of expanding and improving cultural and scientific relations in line with the agreement between the CSSR and the Republic of Austria on cooperation in the sphere of culture, education and science, which came into force in December 1978.

The two sides agreed that humanitarian issues will continue to be settled in keeping with all the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In discussing questions of tourism between the two countries, the two sides declared that they are ready to study possibilities of further promoting it. On this occasion they welcomed the agreement on the free granting of visas for trips for economic, scientific or sports purposes that went into force following Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek's last visit to Austria. They also welcomed the agreement on the exchange of notes on granting visas to accredited journalists and their family members and expressed appreciation of the opening of two new road border crossing points.

They devoted a considerable part of their talks to the exchange of views on the present situation in the world and on the development in Europe in particular. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that the process of detente in Europe continues despite various obstacles. They believe that the differing views on some issues stemming from different social systems should not stand in the way of promoting mutually beneficial relations and cooperation between countries and should not hamper the process of detente. They underlined the importance of the Helsinki conference and confirmed the resolve of the governments of the two countries to seek a consistent and comprehensive implementation of the Final Act, adopted at that conference. [paragraph continues]

They voiced their resolve to do everything necessary for the Madrid meeting of states that took part in the Helsinki conference to make a constructive contribution toward taking concrete, positive steps--especially in matters of security and cooperation--and toward military detente and disarmament on the European Continent, which is one of the key problems of the present.

The ministers expressed appreciation of the signing of the SALT II treaty as a significant impetus for the entire process of detente. They expect that the talks on a SALT III agreement will start in the nearest future.

The two sides expressed extraordinary interest in a speedy achievement of concrete, positive results at the Vienna talks on limiting armed forces, reducing armament and other measures in central Europe connected with it, while preserving the principle of nonviolation of the security of any of the participating states. In this connection the two ministers expressed appreciation of various proposals to hold a European conference on disarmament. They attach considerable importance to the initiative submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech in Berlin on 6 October. They would welcome, if it were possible, to achieve as soon as possible an agreement on a concrete limitation of armaments and a reduction of military equipment in Europe.

While exchanging views on the present international situation, the two ministers touched on the hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. Concerning the situation in the Middle East the two sides confirmed their previous standpoints, according to which lasting and just peace in that area can be achieved only by way of a comprehensive solution of all problems with the participation of all parties involved, in keeping with the respective UN resolutions, including the insuring of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

During their talks the two partners stressed the irreplacable role of the United Nations organization in solving international problems, lessening international tension, consolidating world peace and strengthening the security of nations and reaffirmed their resolve to support the activity of that world organization in all possible ways, in the spirit of the UN Charter. They underlined the importance of Vienna as a seat of the United Nations and other international organizations as well as international conferences.

The two sides confirmed their will to maintain the present level of mutual relations and to expand and consolidate them in the spirit of good neighborliness with the aim of carrying on the process of detente in Europe. The talks between the two ministers took place in a matter-of-fact and friendly atmosphere.

Federal Minister W. Pahr invited Minister B. Chnoupek to pay a visit to the Republic of Austria. The invitation was accepted with gratification. The date of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

UN RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA CRITICIZED AS 'PROPAGANDA'

AU200755 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Tropp commentary in the column "A Foreign Policy Note": "In Spite of Insidious Campaigns"]

[Text] The comedy staged by the United States, with the support of Beijing, around the problem of Kampuchea has found its way to the scene of the most representative international forum: The United Nations Organization. The debate "about the situation in Kampuchea," against whose orientation many member states protested, concluded on Thursday [15 November]--with the adoption of a resolution. [paragraph continues]

Its content and form is nothing more than an overt interference in the affairs of a sovereign country, an attempt to restore the bankrupt, barbarian regime of Pol Pot that still has its seat in the United Nations. It is a deplorable decision.

Despite the addresses of delegates of most socialist and several progressive states, who tried to explain the causes of the complicated situation in people's Kampuchea, there were enough of those who closed their eyes to the facts, either deliberately or for lack of information. They tried to shift the blame for the situation in Southeast Asia to the victims of Pol Pot's crimes and his aggressive policy, that is to the Kampuchean people themselves, to their legitimate government and to Vietnam.

Yet even the dubious resolution of the UN General Assembly cannot change facts and the reality. The resolution is unlawful and invalid, as was stressed by Ha Van Lau, UN representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The culprits of the many years of suffering of the Kampuchean people are the United States and Beijing. The fact that they succeeded, by employing cunning tricks, in getting the support in the debate of the ASEAN countries--which proposed the resolution--does not mean that they washed the blood off their hands, that will reamin indelibly on them.

In spite of this, basically propagandistic comedy, the development in people's Kampuchea is irreversible. Kampuchea's successes in the complex normalization process and in eliminating the difficult heritage, are becoming more and more palpable and tangible. The international prestige of the People's Revolutionary Council, which is the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, will strengthen, in defiance of everything. Its purposeful policy is gaining ever greater sympathies among the peace-loving public all over the world.

Just as in the case of the GDR, which many Western states refused to recognize for many years, in the cases of Socialist Vietnam and Hungary after 1956, too, common sense finally prevailed and the authority of those countries forced their full international recognition. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, too, will attain its dignified and stable place in the world, in spite of the hostile campaigns and the doubts cast on it.

STROUGAL CABLES KOSYGIN WHILE OVERFLYING USSR

LD112255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, while flying over the territory of the USSR on his way to Japan for an official visit, sent a telegram to Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers. He stressed in the telegram that the people of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of their communist parties, will continue to achieve new successes on the path toward communism and in the fight for peace and security in Europe and in the entire world.

STROUGAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN TOKYO

OW150953 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo Nov 15 KYODO--Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal said Thursday that his country desired to introduce Japan's sophisticated technology and know-how in various fields, such as machine tools, steel, and electrical industries. Strougal, on a five-day official visit to Japan, expressed the hope at a press conference at the Japan National Press Club. He said the most important outcome of his visit was probably that it helped deepen mutual understanding between Japan and Czechoslovakia.

His talks with Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and other Japanese Government and private leaders convinced him of the bright prospect of industrial cooperation in the future between the two countries, he said. He said that he considered agreement was reached between the two sides on the need of closer cooperation and adjustment of views on their business activity in third markets.

Japan and Czechoslovakia are rivals as producers and exporters of some industrial products, such as machines and precision instruments. Strougal mentioned machine tool, textile, iron, electric and lumber industries, as promising areas where he hoped mutual cooperation to be promoted.

The premier expressed a desire to introduce Japan's advanced technology, know-how and management system in such industries, adding that his country has already purchased from Japan a license for color TV screens. Strougal also said negotiations were underway between Czechoslovak officials and Japanese trading firms on Japan's participation in construction of a hotel and huge building to be used as an international trade center in Prague.

Asked about the energy situation in Czechoslovakia and other COMECON member states, Strougal said energy was one of the most important problems facing the Eastern European nations as in the case of Western countries now jolted by the political turmoil in Iran. He said Czechoslovakia has imported more than 90 per cent of its oil supplies from the Soviet Union, at prices some 30 per cent lower than the international market prices. Strougal said that the Soviet Union had agreed to increase its oil and natural gas supplies to Czechoslovakia by 20 per cent in the next two years. In addition, the Soviet Union promised at the COMECON general meeting in June to increase its energy supplies to the COMECON countries by 20 per cent during the period from 1981 to 1985. However, Strougal said, the amount of Soviet oil supply to Czechoslovakia after 1980 was to be held at the 1980 level.

Observers here said his remark indicated that the Soviet Union was now beginning to experience difficulties in meeting COMECON countries' request for increased oil supply. On Soviet natural gas supply, Strougal said the matter was under negotiations but added that the amount might be increased by 30 per cent after 1980.

Strougal also disclosed that his country was building a nuclear power plant with a capacity of generating 10,000 megawatts of electricity with Soviet assistance. In addition, the COMECON countries planned to financially participate in the construction of another nuclear plant in the Soviet territory, which would generate 4,000 megawatts and begin supplying those countries after 1985, he said. Strougal said his country was making efforts to reduce oil consumption by working out a conservation program to cope with the looming energy shortage.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES ANGOLA ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD092301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the Angolan People's Republic, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the country's independence.

The telegram says that the Angolan people in a resolute struggle against the forces of international imperialism and South African racism and with the support of their friends had won and successfully defended their freedom and independence and embarked on the road of socialist orientation of the development of their country. This victory was an example of the steadfastness and solidarity of the united front of the communist, workers and liberation movement. Under the wise leadership of its founder and years-long leader of the Angolan people, Agostinho Neto, the Angolan Labor Party set a bold program for building up a Marxist-Leninist party and unification of the people under its leadership in building a new, socially just society. This endeavor has the full support and solidarity of our party and of all the Czechoslovak people. We are convinced, the telegram goes on to say, that despite the plots of the enemies, the Angolan people, under the leadership of their party, will succeed in successfully fulfilling the tasks of the first party congress, to build Angola into a firm supporter of peace and progress in Africa and to defend its independence and sovereignty in the face of attacks by imperialism and reaction. The telegram voices the conviction that relations of friendship and all-round cooperation will continue to develop successfully between both parties and governments in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Angolan people and in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

CPCZ GREETS COMMUNIST PARTY OF DENMARK ON ANNIVERSARY

LD090054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the party's foundation.

The telegram stresses the vanguard role of the Communist Party of Denmark in the difficult struggles against capitalism and for the democratic and social rights of the working people. The CPCZ Central Committee also praised the contribution of the Danish communists to an effective implementation of the policy of detente and its extension into the military sphere.

The Communist Party of Denmark has also made a significant contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and worker's movement and it stands firmly on the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the telegram of greetings of the CPCZ Committee concludes.

DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR MEETINGS IN HANOI

National Front Group

LD192130 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, led by its deputy chairman, Tomas Travnicek, left here Monday for Hanoi, at the invitation of the Vietnamese Patriotic Front Central Committee.

Economic Cooperation Group

LD192131 Prague CTK in English 1921 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek left here Monday for Hanoi to attend the 4th session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT ASSESSED; FURTHER DEVELOPMENT REQUIRED

AU132050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Frantisek Zdobina article: "The Experiment has Entered Another Phase"]

[Excerpts] The conclusions from 1 and 1/2 years of the experiment's duration are now available and allow some generalizations. The fact that the experiment has taken roots, attracts interest and gives justified rise to great expectations can be regarded as one of the most important findings. That has been confirmed by a recent consultation of representatives of the Experimenting Economic Production Units [VHJ] with Minister L. Ler, chairman of the Government Committee for Problems of Planned Management, and Minister V. Janza, deputy chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

The VHJ directors and other officials that took part in the above-mentioned consultation made many observations that should not fall into oblivion:

--Representatives of the VHJ Elitex criticized growing bureaucracy in management and the increasing number of all kinds of controls that do not affect the substance of the matter. Elitex had to draw up eight lengthy reports (!) on changes in working hours. We are even constantly being told how to take a pencil in hand, Elitex complained.

--The [VHJ] wool industry pointed out excessive paperwork in management. The way of instructions "from top to the bottom" is too long. Some directives come only after the termination of the deadline for their fulfillment.

--Slovchemia drew attention to the large number of interferences in the production process--most of them lacking requisite qualifications--for which no one wants to assume personal responsibility.

--Directors and their colleagues also complained about foreign trade enterprises, noting that the binding nature of economic contracts has declined and that, allegedly, hardly anyone cares much about arbitration proceedings. That will be checked on.

He who listened attentively could not but take notice of one frequently recurring phenomenon in the debate about the course of the experiment: Most of those who took part in the discussion came up with suggestions how and in which aspect the experiment should be improved. That would be o.k., had the suggestions not been directed in--more or less--one way: To benefit, above all, the VHJ. It was suggested, for instance, that the degree of risk in the VHJ's business ventures should be reduced and the like. Much less was said in the discussion about asserting the all-social interest, which is the supreme interest, superior to all other interests.

Any of the debate's chairmen could have directed that part of the discussion into the proper channel. It was finally done by Comrade L. Blatak, deputy minister of industry of the Czech Socialist Republic, who only a short time ago was general director of the VHJ leather fancy goods industry. He turned to the hall, saying that the viewpoint of each executive is, to a certain degree, limited by his position. However, when it comes to the experiment it is necessary to free oneself of all departmental and local viewpoints and to think in terms of the benefit of the national economy as a whole. Comrade Blatak added: "The experiment has not been created for us to get an additional thousand korunas, but to help find the paths toward further perfecting the planned management of our economy."

Those who chaired the session did well to let one of the participants in the consultation say what had to be said. A word addressed to one's own ranks produces the greatest effect.

Convincing Results

What are the results achieved in the 1 and 1/2 years of the experiment's duration? The experiment has fulfilled what has been expected of it.

--Losses caused by poor quality production are almost three times lower in the experimenting VHJ's than in other VHJ's.

--The 4-Year Plan concerning the creation of profits was fulfilled 48.1 percent by 30 July in the experimenting VHJ's. The structure of profitability development, in relation to production assets, thus proves its worth.

--Whereas in the national economy as a whole the ratio between labor productivity and the wage funds shows an unfavorable development, in the experimenting plants labor productivity increased 5.8 percent while average wages increased 3.6 percent. That ratio may even improve if we succeed in further perfecting the index of net production for that index to provide even more incentive for a more rational use of manpower.

Problems With Stabilizing Plans

The principles of the experiment are thus correct and capable of further development and improvement and it can be assumed that many of them will be used to perfect the system of planned management after 1980.

There are, however, also some weak spots in the experiment. It has increased the demands placed on the managerial sphere and drew its attention to quality indexes, but its influence on strengthening social interest is not pronounced enough yet. That can be demonstrated on part of the plan... It is the experiment's program to insure that selected VHJs perceive the plan as their minimum duties and that they themselves uncover reserves in the production process and in other spheres. They display that kind of attitude only to some indexes but prefer, basically, lower plans and the opportunity to overfulfill them easily.

To be exact: Some enterprises have adopted higher tasks but they are the exception rather than the rule. Counter-planning [ustretove planovani], which has become a habit in the USSR, has not been successful in our country thus far.

It is not easy to achieve stability of plans. The efforts for achieving it are disturbed by problems in foreign trade, by the rapidly changing relation between imports and exports and the like. Those difficulties are connected with the management of the economy as a whole and the experiment can only stress the need for their principled solution. On the other hand: No one can demand from the supraordinated organs that he be guaranteed an unchangeable situation for 5 years ahead. Let us just take a look at the market in the nonsocialist countries. How many reversals and somersaults does it witness in the course of only a few months? Therefore, the party justly asks executives to learn to undertake business ventures in a socialist manner, to adopt risks and to compete.

Meanwhile, however, we often hear calls for help instead of an active approach to difficulties. In the debate on the course of the experiment, a VHJ representative said: "We have gotten used to the guarantee that if things turn out badly we just go and 'draw our rations' from central funds."

Change in the Way of Thinking is What Matters

The experiment is deeply involved in the struggle for achieving higher quality. Notable progress has been made in that respect. The share of technologically advanced and modern products as well as the share of top grade products in the production of the experimenting VHJ's has increased. In the first half of this year, the experimenting enterprises earned Kcs357 million because of preferential pricing of their products, which is 78.5 percent more than last year.

But that is enough about indexes... The experiment also has a political mission and it is thus necessary to approach it as a political matter, to think about it as one of the tasks ensuing from the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

To change the way of thinking is perhaps the most difficult thing of all. Our executives are used to working with such categories as gross production, tons, meters and hectoliters and less to predicting the political consequences of their decisions. The organs in the districts and regions, too, often evaluate the ranking personnel according to the fulfillment of the gross production indexes. "We should once again take our seats on school benches and learn anew," a representative of VHJ Slovchemia said at the consultation metaphorically, yet exactly.

Yes, the experiment is, in fact, the struggle of a large avant garde of our economy for new ways of thinking and acting; for quality and effectiveness to become a matter of course, an order, today's revolutionary task.

That is why the experiment deserves attention and the support of all places to which it appeals.

KEMPNY STRESSES PREEMINENCE OF ELECTRONICS IN LABOR

LD142150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Press review on Kempny article]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO today carries an article entitled "For a Higher Material-Technological Base of the Social Productivity of Labor," written by Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The author notes that a constant enriching of our knowledge with the new findings of science, an all-round progress of technology, and the linking of the achievements of science to the development of socialist social relations amounts to a key prerequisite for the development of our society. The decisive branch for the further progress of the revolutionary changes in the structure and dynamism of the productive forces is microelectronics. Comrade Kempny underlined that the development of microelectronics belongs to those factors of the production forces which are developing with the greatest dynamism, and has exceptionally significant social consequences. The development of microelectronics cannot be achieved by a single technological measure since it is a general direction of contemporary technological progress. The point is that now there is not a single branch in which electronics does not play an important role in achieving better economies, rationalization and effectiveness of economic processes.

It is linked with a number of parallel technological improvements in optics, precision engineering, and telecommunications, but above all it is linked with new concepts in machinery construction. It changes the character of engineering technology, and makes possible a broad transformation of machines-mechanisms to machines-robots.

The development of microelectronics introduces a whole spectrum of new advantages: A low-level energy intake, small consumption of raw materials, low production costs of parts and units, and the possibility of their gradual modification. These outstanding advantages guarantee for electronic automation a broad and flexible utilization with a vast social result since the robot becomes generally available, Comrade Kempny stresses. Thanks to microelectronics the robot can become for the first time in history a general means of production and this possibility--so far existing only as a theoretical prediction--is transformed, on the material-technological base of microelectronics, into reality. The passing on of labor from man to technology is a prerequisite for raising his creative value. The nature of labor changes toward preparation, supervision and optimalization of the labor regime. The development of automation represents in the long run a new and much more developed state in the process of the liberation of labor from the restrictions of its creative power, and it is the decisive prerequisite for the elimination of differences between physical and intellectual work.

Comrade Josef Kempny also notes that in the past few years electronics production in our economy has been rising by about 15 percent a year. We have achieved in those years comparatively good technological results in the introduction of modern electronic elements and we also have a substantial scientific and technological base for the further development of electronics. In the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we have also started with the realization of a concentrated research and development of industrial robots and manipulators. In our economy the need for them will be on the increase all the time, precisely as a means for solving the problem of the shortage of labor and the requirement of the reconstruction and modernization of our engineering production base. The scientific-technological development in general, and the development of microelectronics in particular, are dependent on the process of the development of socialist economic integration. The point is not only that we would be unable to solve all these tasks on our own, but the basic requirement of effectiveness demands concentrating potential and means on a fast growth of both research and manufacture. We must not underestimate a sensible scientific-technological cooperation and coproduction with economically developed capitalist countries either. The foundation of all research is however, naturally in the vast scientific and economic base of the community of the socialist countries.

Comrade Kempny says that so far it has not been possible in our national economy to develop such a system of relations and introduce such a system of economic and organizational tools which would in a decisive manner represent an all-social interest in the utilization of the scientific and technological progress. We must solve all this as soon as possible. We must respect it as a necessity that the scientific-technological revolution exceeds the existing traditional means for the improvement of production; it requires a new approach toward the creation and realization of the plan and an effective and comprehensive modernization of a higher order than the situation has been so far.

Only in this way--and this concerns microelectronics above all--can we radically solve and overcome the barriers of the further development of our economy, solve the problems of the energy and raw materials base and the shortage of labor.

The state program of electronization of the national economy lays down the introduction and utilization of electronics, and its realization should be a matter of the constant attention of party and state bodies.

We must make everything possible for the understanding of the key significance electronics has for the creation of resources and for effective work and for the growth of social productivity. We must put these factors into context with the fundamental interests of the working class and the life interests of the people. We must be imbued with a knowledge of this importance when approaching both the realization of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the preparation of the socio-economic programme up to 1985, and the programing of the long-term development of our national economy as the economic base of the development of the entire society, Comrade Josef Kempny concludes.

COLOTKA MEETS WITH MASS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

AU151120 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "The Tasks of the Press, Radio and Television"]

[Text] Bratislava--Yesterday in Bratislava P. Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, met with the directors and editors in chief of Slovak press, radio and television as well as with representatives of the Slovak Union of Journalists. The meeting was attended by J. Gregor, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic. They discussed the tasks of the mass information media and propaganda sector in implementing the economic and social programs of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress, particularly as regards the fulfillment of the topical tasks in the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. B. Travnicek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat and editor in chief of PRAVDA; J. Skoda, head of a CPSL Central Committee department; and D. Matejko, head of the Office of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, also attended the meeting.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE REVIEWS MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

LD151242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0430 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The chairmen of the regional committees of the trade union organizations and district trade union councils met in Ostrava yesterday to review the standard of management and organizational work in applying the conclusions of the seventh plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Northern Moravia. They pointed to possibilities of a further improvement in the quality of internal trade union work especially in the activities of primary organizations and trade union members.

Even though during the first three quarters of this year the North Moravian region has surpassed the production plan by 145 million, [as heard] trade union bodies must exert a greater influence on the proper utilization of working hours and devote more responsible attention to the causes of [words indistinct]. There are great possibilities for a systematic evaluation of raw materials, materials and energy, as well as the consistent improvement of the quality of production.

The meeting of the chairmen of the regional committees of trade union organizations and district trade union council was attended by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who, in the discussion, spoke about the major tasks of trade unionists after the seventh plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR FROM SWEDEN--Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, received in Bratislava today Bengt Roeside, the Swedish ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in connection with him taking up this post. In a conversation, he briefed the Swedish guest about the economic, social and cultural development of Slovakia. The Swedish diplomat was also received today by Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, and other representatives of Slovakia's political and social life. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Acceptance of Award

AU151211 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee, at award ceremony in Addis Ababa on 12 November]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, esteemed Ethiopian friends and comrades, allow me to thank you from all my heart for the high honor bestowed upon me by the awarding of the "Great Star of Honor of Socialist Ethiopia". I regard this distinction above all as a symbol of the deep friendship and fraternal cooperation between our peoples and states.

Welded in the first days of the Ethiopian revolution, tested in the joint struggle for its victory, our friendship has stood its test in all stages. We have become friends and combat comrades because we are linked by the ideals of socialism, the work for the well-being and happiness of the working people.

At the same time I regard this high distinction as a tribute to the GDR people and to the contribution they are furnishing to the struggle for socialism, peace and understanding among the peoples, against imperialism and capitalist exploitation, under the leadership of the SED. The fraternal solidarity of our country for the Ethiopian revolution is also acknowledged in this way.

Rest assured, esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Marian, that we shall always maintain and further consolidate the friendship and cooperation with Socialist Ethiopia, with all the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation.

Let me again express my fraternal thanks.

Speech at Sugar Combine

AU181430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 79 pp 3,4 AU

["Speech by Erich Honecker at the Mass Rally in the Wonji-Shoa Sugar Combine: Socialist Ethiopia has the Future at its Side"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear Ethiopian comrades and friends:

We are very pleased to meet you here, on our visit to Socialist Ethiopia. You have welcomed us in a very friendly manner and we cordially thank you for this. We feel that we are here among comrades in arms, among comrades with whom we are linked by the same ideals and goals.

Impressed by the Successes in Building

Dear Comrades and Friends,

We would like to cordially greet you on behalf of the workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia, of all GDR working people. Our people at home know full well what you are doing for building a new life, for a happy future of the Ethiopian people. We are linked with you in firm solidarity. Your struggle is also our struggle; your successes also are our successes.

When Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam invited us to visit your country, we very gladly accepted his invitation. The Ethiopian people have a significant historical tradition. Thousands of years ago they presented to world culture beautiful buildings such as those of Axum, Lalibela and Gondar. These buildings even today gladden men's eyes and herald the industriousness and skill of their builders. The people of our GDR know full well that the Ethiopian people have courageously defied all the attempts by foreign powers to subdue them. Their heroic struggle against colonialism and exploitation has also earned them great respect in the GDR.

Let us recall the end of the past century. At that time the colonizers wanted to subdue Ethiopia, but your people's sons and daughters duly rebuffed them in the famous battle of Adua.

Or, let us think of the 5-year occupation of your beautiful country by the Italian fascists. It was never able, however, to force the Ethiopian people to their knees. The patriots of Ethiopia defended their people's honor just as the German communists and antifascists defended theirs against Hitler's barbaric rule. If the Ethiopian people were victorious in their struggle against Italian colonialism and fascism, it was because all their nationally conscious forces acted in unison. Today, after the fall of the feudal, capitalist regime, this unity is no less important than it was then. It is the basis for the success of the new society--a society founded on equality, fraternity and mutual respect.

At one time the Ethiopian patriots fought under the slogan "Victory or Death." Today's slogan is "Revolutionary Fatherland or Death." It reflects the great transformations which were initiated with the onset of the revolution in the historic September days of 1974. In the old days the people returned to their villages after each struggle against the hostile conquerors in order to cultivate the soil that did not belong to them. Now the land belongs to those who are working it; it belongs to the peasants, to the working people of Ethiopia.

It is with deep emotion that we heard the report of your representative about boosting labor productivity under the new conditions in this sugar combine. We would like to cordially congratulate you on the great successes that you are achieving on the production front.

Created More Than in 1,000 Years of the Past

Wherever one goes, advancement for the benefit of man is evident. The road to renewal is being trodden under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of its chairman, our friend and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. Your people, and this we were able to see for ourselves, are exerting all their strength to retain and develop their achievements and to protect them from the enemies of the revolution. We wish you further great successes in this effort and you may proceed knowing that in so doing you have the GDR and all socialist countries at your side.

Only 5 years have elapsed since the beginning of the revolution in your country. More things have changed here in that time than in the preceding thousands of years. This doubtlessly is a great achievement. We congratulate you on this from the bottom of our heart.

You now are about to establish an independent, stable and healthy national economy. We understand very well that this is a difficult and complex task of the revolution. It requires no less sagacity and readiness for sacrifices than winning of political power. The better life is contingent on developing the national economy. Through greater production in industry and agriculture it will also be possible to distribute more for your benefit, for the benefit of the entire Ethiopian people.

Progress Now Benefits All

Dear comrades and friends, dear women, men and youths:

Socialist Ethiopia has the future on its side. Through social progress it will create the people's happiness and prosperity. The close affinity of the entire people with the Provisional Military Administrative Council and its chairman, our friend and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, constitutes a decisive guarantee of this.

Dear comrades and friends,

When we in the GDR received the news of the revolution in your country in September 1974, the GDR immediately announced its solidarity and proved it. This conforms to our socialist foreign policy. Our country has frequently experienced the meaning of solidarity. Since its founding 30 years ago the GDR has been vigorously supported by the Soviet Union, the other socialist states, and by progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the entire world. For our people anti-imperialist solidarity is part and parcel of the daily life and struggle. This solidarity goes to all those who advocate peace, independence, freedom and social progress in the world.

Just as the GDR feels firmly linked with the Ethiopian revolution, so it also stands at the side of the fighters against imperialism, colonialism and racialism, for national liberation and independence in southern Africa. We support the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] and the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress. We practice active solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people, particularly with the sorely tried people of Palestine. We oppose separate agreements and are for a comprehensive and just settlement that will bring a stable peace to the Middle East. On this issue, too, we stand with you, dear comrades and friends, in a common front and on this common front we shall be victorious.

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear Ethiopian friends and comrades,

As is well known the GDR is located at the junction between socialism and imperialism. Important decisions about war and peace are being made there. Our worker-peasant state is anchored in the fraternal community of socialist countries. This is why it was able to develop so successfully. Friendship, unity and cohesion create strength. They enable the solution of even the most complicated problems. This also has been our experience in building socialism in the GDR.

We Have Built Our Country From Ruins

As you well know, a few weeks ago we commemorated the 30th anniversary of the GDR. We recalled the difficult beginning. At that time our country was still very much destroyed by the criminal war of Hitler fascism. The new state had to be literally created from ruins and it was created. Under SED leadership the peasants, workers, members of the intelligentsia and all other working people of our republic have built with tremendous exertions a flourishing socialist country on German soil.

Consolidation of Peace the Most Important Task

What we have achieved through work and struggle must be permanent and we want to advance further. For this we need peace first and foremost. Like you, dear friends and comrades, we regard the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace as the main task of socialist foreign policy. The aggressive imperialist circles leave no doubt about the fact that they want to eliminate socialism and to frustrate the national and social liberation of the peoples. We must never lose sight of this in our activity.

During the past few years, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community we have repeatedly submitted proposals for detente in Europe and throughout the entire world, for arms limitation and disarmament. At the festive event on the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding our friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, launched a great, new peace initiative. This initiative affirms anew that socialism and peace are one. Socialism needs peace like the peasant needs sun and rain for a good harvest. All the peoples of the earth need peace.

The present main task is to halt the arms race and to switch to disarmament. Leonid Brezhnev's initiative serves this purpose. Peace in the world is the most necessary and most important element for a happy life of men, for a renewal of their existence, for national and social liberation.

Dear Ethiopian Comrades and Friends,

In Africa, Socialist Ethiopia belongs to the pioneers of progress. With each success for the peoples' benefit it contributes to the peaceful and happy future of mankind. We are firmly convinced that the Ethiopian people, under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of its proven chairman, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, will implement their goals on the revolutionary road.

Our Solidarity is Strengthened Further

I can assure on the part of the GDR: We shall be your reliable fellow-strugglers also in the future. We shall do all we can to consolidate our cordial friendship, our militant solidarity and our comradely cooperation.

--Revolutionary fatherland or death!
--Long life the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia!
--Long live the Ethiopian people to whom we wish new successes in national reconstruction and in defending the revolution!
--Long live international solidarity!
--Long live peace and progress in the world!

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam,

Permit me, on behalf of the GDR and as an expression of the friendship among the GDR and the Socialist Ethiopia to hand over to you a solidarity present consisting of 3 stomatological outpatient clinics and of other installations for hospitals and other areas of medical activities.

Dear working people, dear men, women and youths,

Permit me to present our party's honorary banner to your plant on the occasion of our visit.

HONECKER DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PDRY ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Airport Reception

LD151018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0828 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Aden--The GDR party-state delegation, led by General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, arrived in Aden this morning for an official visit to the PDRY.

Erich Honecker has been invited by General Secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. The GDR guests were given a fraternal reception at the international airport by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and other leading representatives of the PDRY people and party.

Awards Exchanged

LD152330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1832 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Aden (ADN correspondent)--The "Order of the Revolution" of the PDRY was conferred on Erich Honecker today in recognition of his revolutionary militant contribution to the consolidation of the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, parties and states. He was presented with his high award by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il at a solemn ceremony on the evening of the first day of the visit of the GDR delegation to Aden.

On the proposal of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker conferred on his host the order of the "Grand Star of International Friendship." By this award the party and state leadership and the people of the GDR paid tribute to the outstanding services of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il in the struggle for international friendship and peace.

The two party and state leaders paid tribute to the fraternal ties between the GDR and the PDRY in their struggle for peace and socialism. Erich Honecker called his host an outstanding, highly respected Arab statesman, a courageous patriot and revolutionary fighting with all his strength and energy for a new life of human dignity for his people.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il described his guest as a fighter for peace, freedom and socialism. The working people of the PDRY were proud of the achievements of the party led by Erich Honecker in building an advanced socialism society.

Exchange of Views

LD152224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Aden (ADN correspondent)--A friendly meeting took place between Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at the Presidential Palace in Aden this afternoon. The two sides had an extensive exchange of views on the further development of the relations between the two parties and states.

They expressed their profound satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the SED and the Yemeni Socialist Party and between the GDR and the PDRY are undergoing a steady and stable development. The close and truthful cooperation was based on the common ideals and aims in building a new society as well as the close ties in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The development of the international situation was another subject of the talks. In this context the two sides dealt especially with the situation in the Middle East which harbored serious dangers for peace, for the Arab peoples and for their national liberation.

They stressed that a just and durable solution could only be achieved by the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and by safeguarding the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

Official Talks Begin

LD152238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Aden (ADN correspondent)--At the end of a friendly meeting, the official talks between the delegations of the GDR, headed by Erich Honecker, and of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], headed by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il began at the Presidential Palace in Aden this afternoon. The talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, centered on the further development of bilateral relations and international developments. Talks will continue tomorrow.

The PDRY's delegation at the negotiations consists of: 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Muhammad Salih Muti, Politburo member and YSP Central Committee secretary; Anis Hasan Yahya, Politburo member and minister of fish resources; Salim Salih Muhammad, Politburo candidate member and PDRY minister of foreign affairs; Ahmad Abduh Rajih, PDRY ambassador in Berlin; Shaajal 'Umar 'Ali, head of the Eastern European section of the Department of International Relations of the YSP Central Committee; and Yasin Ahmad Salih, head of the Eastern European Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Visit to Third Governorate

LD161156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0643 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Aden--The GDR party-state delegation under the leadership of Erich Honecker, which is at present on a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], visited on Friday morning the third governorate of the PDRY. At the border of the governorate the guests were cordially welcomed by Husayn Qumata, first secretary of the party committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, and by Governor Muhammad Ali Ahmad.

In the Al-Qod guesthouse Erich Honecker and the members of his delegation were briefed on the development of the most important agricultural districts of the governorate. During the visit to a newly erected vocational training center the leader of an FDJ brigade working here, Juergen Kibbat, reported on the construction and teaching aims of the center built in cooperation with the PDRY Youth League.

Talks Resume

LD162158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Aden (ADN correspondent)--The official talks between the delegations led by Erich Honecker of the GDR, and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] resumed in Aden's Presidential Palace this afternoon. During the discussions, which took place in a friendly and trusting atmosphere, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the significant successes achieved by the PDRY under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party in overcoming the difficult legacy of a century of colonial rule and in the struggle against all the schemings of imperialist forces and in the defense of the revolutionary gains of the country. He expressed great appreciation for the PDRY's active contribution in the struggle for peace and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il highly appraised the successful and trustful cooperation between the two parties and states. He also paid tribute to the contribution of the first socialist state on German soil to strengthening world peace and international security and to continuing the policy of detente. At the same time 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il voiced the PDRY's thanks for the GDR's help.

The talks revealed agreement in the view that further progress in the interests of peace, socialism and national liberation can be achieved by the joint efforts of the states of the socialist community, the states which have achieved national liberation, and all anti-imperialist and peace forces. It was underlined that one of the most pressing questions of present-day international development is the ending of the arms race, the struggle for substantive steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, with the aim of insuring security, well-being and progress for mankind. In this connection the partners in the talks supported the Soviet Union's constructive proposals for peace and disarmament, especially the recent significant initiative submitted in the GDR capital by Leonid Brezhnev.

Stoph Meets With Al-Hasani

LD162302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1941 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Aden--Today, the second day of the visit by the GDR party and state delegation to the PDRY, there was a meeting between the chairmen of the two countries' councils of ministers, Willi Stoph and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani. During the discussion, which was marked by the friendly relations between the two countries which are based on joint interests, questions were discussed on the realization of plans for the development and deepening of further cooperation. The discussion took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

Cooperation, Friendship Treaty Signed

LD171216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0730 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Aden (ADN correspondent)--A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemem [PDRY] was signed in Aden this morning by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium.

At a solemn ceremony in the hall of the Presidential Palace in Aden Erich Honecker and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, at the end of the official talks, signed the important document, which is drafted in both German and Arabic.

Amid the applause of the assembled members of the GDR party-state delegation and members of the YSP Central Committee Politburo, Erich Honecker and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il exchanged the originals of the treaty. They congratulated each other with a fraternal embrace.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, signed an agreement on cooperation between the SED and the YSP.

Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and PDRY minister of fish resources, signed a program between the GDR Government and the PDRY Government on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation until 1985, as well as a commercial agreement for the delivery and setting up of a government printing works in Aden.

On the basis of the program, economic cooperation between the two friendly states will develop until 1985 especially in the sectors of agriculture, industry, transport and communications, geology, education and public health. A joint communique on the official friendship visit was agreed on.

Text of Treaty

LD172032 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 79 p 1 AU/LD

[Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the GDR and the PDRY, signed in Aden on 7 November]

[Text] The GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], proceeding from the existing relations of firm friendship, trusting cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity between the two states and the peoples, in agreement with the national interests of the peoples of the two states and in the service of consolidating peace and security in the world; affirming their desire to contribute with all means to the development of peaceful relations between states and the fruitful cooperation between them; determined to maintain and develop the economic and social achievements of the peoples of the two states and to work for the unity and cohesion of all forces fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress; filled by the high ideals of the fight for national independence and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all its guises; and affirming their loyalty to the objectives and principles of the UN Charter, including the principles of observing the sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, and desirous of consolidating and strengthening the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two peoples and states, have resolved to conclude this treaty and have agreed the following:

Article 1

The high contracting parties will consolidate the close and steady friendship between the two states and the peoples and develop further their political relations and the extensive cooperation between them on the basis of equality and regard to the principles of sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

Article 2

The high contracting parties will cooperate closely and extensively in creating the necessary conditions for safeguarding and continuing the development of the social and economic achievements of the two peoples, while respecting the sovereignty over all of their natural resources.

Article 3

The high contracting parties will undertake efforts in order to deepen and extend the economic and scientific-technological cooperation for their mutual benefit. To this end they will develop and deepen cooperation in industry, agriculture, in the use of natural resources, planning, national economy and other areas of the economy, as well as in the training of national cadres. They will extend the cooperation in the areas of trade and shipping on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and most favored nation status.

Article 4

The high contracting parties will continue their cooperation in the areas of science, culture, the arts, literature, education, public health, the press, radio, television, films and sports and exchange experiences in other areas. [paragraph continues]

They will promote contacts and cooperation between state organs and social organizations and the extension of direct contacts between cultural and scientific establishments in order to better familiarize themselves with the life, work, experiences and achievements of the peoples of the two states.

Article 5

The GDR and the PDRY pursue a policy of peace which is directed at consolidating friendship and cooperation.

The GDR respects the PDRY's policy of nonalinement, which constitutes an important factor in the development of international cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

The PDRY respects the GDR's peace-loving foreign policy, which is inherent in the nature of the socialist state and which aims at consolidating the friendship and cooperation between people.

Article 6

The high contracting parties will continue to make their active contribution to the fight for peace and international security. They undertake all efforts to consolidate international detente, achieve general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, and the removal of all forms of hegemonism and expansionism in international relations, as well as the solution of international disputes by peaceful means without infringing upon the legitimate rights of the peoples in their fight for their national independence and self-defense, in conformity with the UN Charter.

Article 7

The high contracting parties will continue to support the realization of equality of the peoples and their right to self-determination, while opposing all forms of oppression of the peoples as well as violation of their basic rights.

They will also in future stand resolutely side by side in the fight against imperialism and its machinations, against colonialism, neocolonialism, and for the removal of racism in all its forms.

They will support all efforts which are directed at the complete realization of the UN declaration concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, will always practice active solidarity with peoples fighting for their freedon, independence, sovereignty and social progress, and will cooperate in this with other peace-loving states.

Article 8

The high contracting parties support the safeguarding of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East as well as a relevant comprehensive settlement.

Article 9

The high contracting parties will consult each other on important international questions touching directly on the interests of their states. For the purpose of deepening and extending their cooperation, of coordinating foreign policy activities and discussing international questions of mutual interest, they will exchange information and opinions and have consultations at various levels.

Article 10

Each of the high contracting parties solemnly declares not to enter into any military alliance or participate in any measures or actions which are directed against the other high contracting party.

Article 11

The high contracting parties support the creation of a new international economic order on equal and democratic bases, free from imperialistic exploitation and dependency. They support the sovereign right of the peoples to control their natural resources.

Article 12

The high contracting parties declare that the regulations of this treaty are not inconsistent with their obligations under valid international treaties. They undertake not to enter into any international agreements which are at variance with this treaty.

Article 13

All questions arising between the high contracting parties regarding the interpretation and application of this treaty's regulations will be solved in bilateral negotiations in the spirit of friendship, understanding and mutual regard.

Article 14

This treaty is valid for a period of 20 years from the date of its coming into force.

It will be prolonged automatically for 5 years at a time unless one of the high contracting parties states its desire in writing to terminate it 6 months prior to the expiration of the above-named period.

Article 15

This treaty requires ratification. It comes into force on the day during which the instruments of ratification will be exchanged, which will take place in Berlin, the capital of the GDR.

This treaty is done in two originals each in the German and Arabic languages, all texts being equally authentic.

Done in Aden on 17 November 1979.

For the GDR: Erich Honecker

For the PDRY: 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

Departure From Aden

LD171218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0832 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Aden (ADN correspondent)--The GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has ended its official friendship visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and left for home. Erich Honecker and the members of the delegation were bidden a cordial farewell at Aden International Airport by 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium.

In a statement immediately before his departure Erich Honecker stressed: "Our negotiations have proceeded in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere." The results of the broad exchange of views and experience, the identical positions on present day fundamental international questions are a solid foundation on which close friendship and comradely cooperation between two states will continue to develop in every respect.

At the steps of the special Interflug plane Erich Honecker said: "Our cordial encounters with the working people of the PDRY have deeply impressed us. We wish the people, the Yemeni Socialist Party and Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il personally further successes in building a new society."

HONECKER DELEGATION RETURNS TO BERLIN FROM PDRY

LD171442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, returned home today from its official friendship visits to Ethiopia and the PDRY.

On their arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, Erich Honecker and other members of the delegation were warmly welcomed by members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the State Council; and by other members of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

WEST BERLIN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM DISRUPTED

AU141355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Text] West Berlin (ADN)--On Wednesday [7 November] there were further serious attacks affecting the safety of the rapid transit railroad. In the Tegel-Chulzendorf sector, unknown perpetrators damaged a train by placing obstacles on the rails; traffic was disrupted for a considerable time. Another rapid transit train had to be withdrawn from service after hitting a cement obstruction blocking the rails in the Koelnishce Heide-Neukoelln sector.

Further Report

AU181607 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Text] West Berlin (ADN)--Another attack was perpetrated on installations of the German Reichsbahn in West Berlin and the public transport of the rapid transit system on Tuesday [13 November] between the stations of Wittenau Nordbahn and Wilhelmsruh. An iron girder placed on the rails caused a trolley arm to be torn from a rapid transit train; scheduled traffic was disrupted. Thanks to responsible actions by the train crew, greater damage was averted.

MUECKENBERGER, KROLIKOWSKI ATTEND SOVIET ENVOY'S DINNER

LD131032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov gave a dinner on Monday [12 November] for a delegation of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society led by Ivan Gustov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the society. SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, and other personages attended the cordial meeting.

LAZAR LEAVES FOR FRANCE ON BARRE INVITATION

LD201608 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has left for France. The premier, accompanied by his wife, is fulfilling an invitation by French Premier Raymond Barre.

Gyorgy Lazar is accompanied by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Peter Varkonyi, secretary of state and chairman of the Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers; Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Istvan Litvai, deputy minister of metallurgy and engineering. Jozsef Benyi, Hungarian ambassador to France, will join the premier's entourage in Paris.

Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel and Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja were present at Ferihegy Airport to see Gyorgy Lazar off.

LAZAR RECEIVES POLISH DELEGATION LED BY SECOMSKI

LD192042 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Political Committee of the HSWP received on Monday in the Parliament Building Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, who is the president of the Polish section of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical Scientific Cooperation Commission, who arrived in Budapest for an official visit on Monday. The meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Vice-Premier Hyula Szeker, president of the commission's Hungarian section. Also present were Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Hungarian ambassador in Warsaw, and Tadeus Pietrzak, Polish ambassador in Budapest.

PZPR'S ZIELINSKI TALKS WITH BORBELY

LD201840 Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI)--Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat of the Polish United Workers' Party and head of the CC's Heavy Industry, Communication and Construction Department, conducted talks with Sandor Borbely, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Antal Kovacs, head of department at the HSWP CC, on Monday. Zbigniew Zielinski is currently in Budapest as a member of the Polish delegation attending the 17th session of the Hungarian-Polish Standing Committee for Economic Cooperation.

GYENES, VISITING FINNISH PARTY OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

LD202302 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI)--On Tuesday in Budapest, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received Ulf Sundovist, general secretary of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, currently in Hungary. In a cordial atmosphere, they conducted talks on topical international issues, with special regard to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe, as well as on the development of friendly relations between the two parties. The meeting was attended by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department.

GIEREK ADDRESSES SZCZECIN VOIVODSHIP WORKERS MEETING

AU201043 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a meeting with Szczecin Voivodship workers on 16 November]

[Text] Dear comrades, allow me, first and foremost, to express my satisfaction at the possibility of paying a visit to your town and meeting you. Whenever I am in Szczecin, I can see how much gets changed here; I can see how your town develops and becomes more beautiful. Today I visited the Adolf Warski Shipyard. I talked with shipworkers there. They told me of their achievements and their problems. At the same time, they showed me what they were working on at the moment. They have much to be proud of. I also visited the police. I know that there exist certain problems concerning construction of chemical workers there. We will have to solve them together. Wherever I went today, I saw strenuous and conscientious work. The working people and the entire patriotically minded population of your town are making a worthy contribution to the achievements of our whole nation. Taking this opportunity, I would like to thank you, all Szczecin women and men and, at the same time to convey sincere greetings to you. Thank you for all you are doing for the town, voivodship, the country and yourselves. (applause)

I know that in common with the entire [illegible] of our party you are now experiencing a period of strenuous work: This is because the precongress campaign is already in full swing. I also know that taking part in various meetings and talking with your colleagues at work, you come up against all sorts of doubts and queries. As Comrade Brych [first secretary of the Szczecin Voivodship Party Committee] has stated, the voivodship committee has informed me of these problems and queries.

After all, comrades, we get many similar questions from other voivodships. A week ago I answered some of these questions asked most frequently in my speech in Sosnowiec. Today, I would like to tackle other questions. Many of the questions conveyed to me by the voivodship committee deal with the maritime economy. The question about the future of the shipbuilding industry crops up among them very frequently. For instance, will the bad world situation not have negative effects on the development of our shipbuilding industry? Comrades, replying to this question, I state that the Polish shipbuilding industry belongs among the fields of production which have achieved largest progress over the past few years. As you remember, ours were rather modest beginnings, above all, there was a shortage of qualified people; technological equipment was poor; and, what is more important, we had no experience whatever in shipbuilding.

Today, our country is among producers that count in the world. We produce many modern types of vessels. As for your shipyard, the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin, it is one of Europe's most important producers of general cargo vessels. You also build modern bulkcarriers here, specialized ships, ferries and a number of others. All of them boast a very high technological quality and are modern. This is how it should be, for, after all, the Adolf Warski Shipyard workforce has a high technological and technical level.

Dear comrades, it is thanks to conscientious work and persistence, thanks to many talented and magnificent people that we achieved this production level and good name in the world. [paragraph continues]

The development of our shipyards required, naturally enough, large investment outlays. To give an example: The Adolf Warski Shipyard was modernized over the current decade at the cost of over Z3 billion. Modernization work still continues. This already yields concrete production effects. I am convinced that these investment efforts will continue to yield further economic and production effects.

Will the crisis in the world shipbuilding industry have negative effects on the further development of our Polish shipyards? Comrades, I do not think so. This is, above all, because we are secure in having a stable market for the vessels that we produce. The Soviet Union is the main recipient of Polish vessels.

The Soviet market, dear comrades, is a demanding market. Today, well-known shipbuilding firms are competing for access to this market. For Poland this is the most important market, and not only as far as the variety of our products is concerned. It is the Soviet Union, after all, which supplies Poland with enormous amounts of fuel, raw materials and other materials without which it would be impossible for us to develop. This is particularly important to us today, comrades, when fuels and raw materials have become more and more expensive in the world, and it is increasingly difficult to purchase them.

And so, answering this question asked by you, how will it be with the shipbuilding industry? I can answer strongly: The shipbuilding industry in Poland has prospects, it will continue to develop and the point is to aid this development by creating the conditions when what today is considered modern and beautiful can be improved tomorrow so that it constitutes an even more attractive and good product, available to the world markets. (applause)

I have also received another question which reads as follows: As a result of the socioeconomic policy conducted by the party, many more work places have been created in Poland than required by the need for full employment. And here the question arises, are the losses caused by this problem, which express themselves in a lowering of labor discipline, an increased fluctuation of cadres, and pressure from unjustified wage increases, not too high? Yes, it is true. We are at present feeling the shortage of labor. Here are a few figures:

On a national scale about 10,000 people are looking for work, while the number of available jobs amounts to 210,000. What is the reason for the existing labor deficit? Is it a too strongly forced development of the economy or other factors? I agree that the policy, implemented in the current decade, of creating an increased number of jobs has been used by some people as an opportunity for lowering discipline, for frequent changes of jobs and for exerting pressure for wage increases.

This, comrades, is a problem worthy of reflection for all of us. Personally, I think that an improvement in the existing situation cannot mean a departure from the basic principle of socialism--the principle of full employment. I agree, however, here with all who have doubts, that it is essential to rationalize employment. What does this mean?

Above all this means lowering the continually appearing tendencies for overemployment [nadmierne zatrydnienie]. You will agree with me, comrades, that only too often extra employees are taken on just to make up for the backlog created by bad organization and insufficient work efficiency, and these employees are held in reserve. As a result, some enterprises have shortages of employees and others have too many.

At the basis of overemployment there is also--and this is mentioned in the question--growing absenteeism and the improper use of work time. [paragraph continues]

How are we going to solve these problems? We will direct our main attention to the improvement of the structure and better territorial satisfaction of demand in this sphere. Apart from administrative moves, we also intend to increase the interest of the work enterprises themselves in the rationalization of employment by the use of economic measures. A more extensive introduction of economic accounting [rachunek ekonomiczny] and evaluation of production results in comparison with labor resources will have great significance here. We also intend to increase the benefits derived by the work enterprises from the liquidation of the so-called reserves in employment. At the same time there is a need to increase labor discipline, to strengthen control at all levels of the national economy and to closely observe the principles which apply to the cases of willful abandonment of employment. There is a program to improve the situation in this respect, anyway. I think, that despite the centrally worked out program, the trade unions, youth organizations and of course the administration of the works and workers self-governments could also do a lot here. Let them also think of how to improve the situation and what to do in order, as we often say, to achieve a higher efficiency of management. I think that it is possible and realistic, and we all should put more effort in this, to have a look around us and change anything that can be immediately changed.

The third question formulated in the Szczecin Voivodship reads as follows: Why, despite the enormous growth in housebuilding, is there still a shortage of apartments, and one has to wait for an apartment 8 to 10 years? Why are the apartments more and more expensive?

Comrades, it is true that in our country one waits quite a long time for an apartment, perhaps not always 8 or 10 years as the comrades claim here. But even a shorter waiting time means an inconvenience for those who are waiting for apartments. Why does it happen?

The progress, comrades, achieved by us in the housebuilding sector in the current 10-year period is bigger than ever before. In a year we will commission 80 percent more apartments than in 1970. At the same time, and I must stress this very strongly, these are bigger and more modern apartments which are better equipped. We belong at present to the group of countries having a high housebuilding rate. At the same time, however, the growth of demand is even higher. In the current decade the highest number of those born during the demographic explosion have entered their adult life. As a result the number of marriages amounts on average to 330,000 a year. Three hundred and thirty thousand marriages a year! This is how the number of applicants for new apartments is growing each year.

Another reason for the increase in demand for apartments is the increase in the standard of living of the population. As a result, the demands and striving of many families to improve their housing conditions are also growing. If to all this we add the still existing results of the enormous losses in the housing sector experienced by our country during the last war, and also the relatively low pace of housebuilding in the sixties, the situation becomes clear.

How do we intend to tackle these problems? Of course, above all through the further expansion of housebuilding. We want to do this in a particularly intensive way in the coming years, although this decade is already very significant as far as the pace of building is concerned.

Very simply, comrades, we want each Polish family to have an apartment. In the guidelines for the eight congress we published the exact figures. I must say straight away here that if we work better, and the situation is shaping itself better than we plan--and nothing is in the way of this--then at the third national party conference we will increase the ceilings of housebuilding figures.

At present, the deficit in apartmentsis in the range of 1-1.2 million apartments. Will it be possible to remedy this in the next 5-year period? I will be frank with you, comrades; I believe that it will not be possible to remedy this situation in full. However, it will surely be possible to reduce it substantially, and it will be possible to shorten the waiting period considerably. The state assigns ever greater outlays for this purpose. We have attained much progress in construction technology. Employment in the construction industry has gone up significantly. Therefore, further progress is closely tied up with a better organization of construction and, what is very important, with the growth of productivity of labor. It is also tied up with improving the efficiency of management.

Why is it, for instance, that apartments cost more and more? There are a few reasons for this. Firstly, this is because more technological equipment is now involved in construction work, construction of house building works, a better technical equipment of construction sites, better labor conditions at construction sites--all this costs money and it cannot be helped. Secondly, the cost of apartments goes up because of ever higher prices paid for construction materials. They cannot but increase the production costs. What follows is that prices paid for apartments go up accordingly. Thirdly, there is a shortage of sites which have all the necessary services, such as electricity, gas and sewerage systems already laid underground. This necessitates huge outlays for these purposes. However, side by side with these phenomena, there also exist ones which can be avoided. The insignificant progress in construction labor productivity influences the growth of construction costs to no mean extent. The entire population suffers considerable losses due to the wastage of materials, theft, carelessness and bad organization of work. These phenomena must be resolutely combatted. It is necessary for the whole of our party and all of us to counteract them.

Finally, the last group of questions. Why is it that the market situation has not improved over the past few years? What is the reason for this? How does the party intend to cope with these problems?

Comrades, it is true that the situation on the consumption market in our country remains far from being a satisfactory one. However, you yourselves will admit that the market production, and, particularly industrial production, is today far more abundant than was the case at the beginning of the seventies. However, it is also true that public demand is now much higher and that the standard of life enjoyed by our population at present is different, as is the quality of requirements. The situation is particularly difficult on the meat market. The growth of incomes of the population and the growth in the standard of life have given birth to a greater demand for meat and its byproducts. Unfortunately, comrades, despite the increase in meat production, despite the huge investment outlays earmarked by the state for the development of agriculture and of this sector of production in particular, the output from meat production is still below the level of demand for it. We intend to continue our policy of agricultural development and of a further growth in the supplies of livestock products. However, I think that these actions will not be sufficient to attain speedily an equilibrium on the meat market.

There also exist shortages--perhaps lesser ones--of certain other agricultural and also industrial products. However, I understand that the question posed pertains not so much to the causes for the existing difficulties--for after all, we have talked about them many times--as to, in all probability, what our intentions are like and what is it that we intend to do in order to improve the situation.

Well, a decisive improvement of the market situation requires, first and foremost, a further development in the production of market goods. This is the basic issue. [paragraph continues]

Unfortunately, as far as this field is concerned, we are far from utilizing the existing possibilities. Too many unsaleable goods, ones which stay in the warehouses and on the shelves forever, are still being produced. When attractive goods are produced, the batches are too small and insignificant. One could provide many examples here.

Taking this into consideration, we are taking truly resolute steps to prevent these tendencies. As you know, comrades, problems connected with the market are frequently discussed at the sessions of the Politburo. Plenary sessions of the Central Committee also deal with these problems. I would like to say that industrial enterprises working for the market are systematically checked with regard to fulfillment of market production tasks. Definite priorities have been created for the supplies of raw materials and energy to the enterprises which produce goods for the market. Considerable means are assigned to import goods. Better conditions have been insured for handicrafts and small-scale industries. The same applies to priorities for farms which boast high productivity and output.

However, one must realize--and we are openly talking of this--that demand is still growing faster than the possibilities of satisfying it. It is quite simple, dear comrades: it is difficult to go beyond certain stages in our development. I say this being fully conscious of what it implies. In this situation we place particular emphasis on production of the basic goods, ones which are essential to satisfy the requirements of everyday life. We place particular emphasis on supplying goods which are essential to guarantee the elementary conditions of life for the working people. Every year there are more and more goods produced for the market.

Naturally, there exist many issues here which we will have to solve. There is the problem of distributing these goods. There is the problem of observing honest principles in selling. We are aware of this issue. Comrades, whenever someone is caught redhanded we are uncompromising. I would like to say that the Ministry of Trade has taken appropriate steps to counteract the existing irregularities here. Public control committees play an important role here, as do various voivodship authorities.

I think that by our joint action we should remove this issue from the agenda. This means that we should eliminate this peculiar doling out of attractive goods to our acquaintances or for additional payments. I am using here a very cautious language. Comrades, you yourselves understand how it is.

I would also like to say that we do not think we have done all we can in order to improve the situation. We outline this issue in our precongress discussion--and this problem gives rise to truly heated debates everywhere. But, it seems to me, and I would like to speak about it in conclusion, that, as far as this topic is concerned, the only way, in my conviction, of leading to a radical improvement in the situation is an increase in production and a savings-conscious and efficient management.

Dear comrades, this does not depend on the central authorities alone. This depends upon all of us, all of us.

I have also received from you a few questions concerning the situation in the contemporary world and against this background, the place and position of Poland and the influence of the negative phenomena on the international arena such as the threat of a further acceleration of the arms race and the increase in the activeness of the cold war forces--on the situation of our country. I would like to say, first and foremost, that personally I think that detente tendencies dominate and will continue to dominate in the world. [paragraph continues]

I find the expression of this in the development of international cooperation, in the making permanent of the principles of peaceful coexistence. There is, after all, a dialog among the states with differing political systems, and there are many examples of joint undertakings, such as the recent conference on the protection of the environment in Geneva, Switzerland. At the same time we notice many disquieting phenomena. There are in the world the potential hotpots, such as the Middle East or Southeast Asia which the hegemonist policy of China continually threatens with a conflict. In Europe as well, there are some things which cause a justified anxiety. Many things point to the fact that in the Western countries forces which would like to unleash a new stage in the arms race in the false hope of achieving onesided military advantage over the socialist countries are becoming more and more active. Just now we are faced in Europe with the real danger of a new escalation in the arms race in connection with the NATO plans to introduce to our continent, new, additional, so-called fully strategic nuclear missile weapons. Comrades, these plans constitute a serious threat to Poland, to the other countries of the Warsaw Treaty and to all Europe. Poland has always been of the opinion that the real security of the states should be based not on an increase in arms ceilings but on their decrease. That is why we have warmly welcomed the initiatives presented in a speech delivered in Berlin by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet, recognizing that they constitute an important contribution to the work of building a permanent peace in Europe and strengthening international security. The proposal of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to reduce Soviet medium-range weapons in return for a decision not to introduce to West Europe additional nuclear weapons shows a realistic way of preventing the danger of a new arms race and a worsening of the international situation.

With attention and with utmost concentration, we follow the attitudes of individual countries of West Europe concerning this important matter. We would like to believe that the feeling of realism and reason will triumph, that the Soviet offer of negotiations will be accepted before the fait accompli, which will be difficult to reverse, is reached. I am deeply convinced, comrades, that these negotiations could, assuming good will from all interested sides, lead to a successful outcome.

Together with the other Warsaw Treaty countries, we spare no efforts in order to decrease the danger of a military confrontation in central Europe. Undertaken in consultation with the other countries of the Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet initiative to unilaterally reduce part of its military potential in the GDR is, in our opinion, a clear expression of good will and an expression of the striving to break through the stalemate in the Vienna negotiations. Of particular importance to peace is the Soviet-American SALT II agreement, the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Hence, the Polish people welcomed it with deep satisfaction as an essential step toward the consolidation of international security, the reduction of the threat of a global nuclear conflict, and as an important contribution toward the consolidation and popularization of international detente. Thus, comrades, we, like the decisive majority of states, are for the speedy ratification of SALT II, on which, to a considerable extent depend the prospects of development of the international situation.

How is the security of Poland affected by the world situation? Dear comrades, there are many elements which decide the country's position, its security, and its peaceful development. They include the economic potential and defense potential of the country, its foreign policy, its system of alliances which make it secure, and also we must include the most important factor: the patriotic unity of the people. [paragraph continues]

If you allow me, I would like to devote my main attention to the last factor. Many times in the past it decided the situation of Poland and the Poles. Our history knows beautiful chapters of heroism and devotion in the struggle for independence, but it also knows examples of trafficking against the country's interests with foreigners, and of wrecking the cause of independence by the egotistical blindness of the ruling classes and by their refusal to relinquish privileges hurting other social classes. Those in fact were the main causes of the partitions, and of the failure of the Kosiciuszko insurrection and the 19th century attempts at independence.

Class limitations made it impossible for interwar Poland to assess realistically the situation and to conclude an alliance with the Soviet Union, which as we all recognize, could have made the only successful barrier against the threat from Nazi Germany. On analyzing the causes of the September [1939] tragedy, the Polish Worker's Party presented the idea of national unity--unity in the struggle for independent Poland, working for it.

Comrades, the unity of our people constitutes the main source of our country's achievements in the entire postwar period: reconstruction from ruin and other impressive achievements. Unity played a great role in the realization of the post-December policy of our party. The policy of consolidation of national unity grew out of a deep understanding of the spirit and national tradition; from the ideals of socialism, which removed class distinction, it grew out of conviction that only by uniting all patriotic social forces could the nation insure its independence, development and progress.

Our party is aware of still existing traces of complicated history reflected in the attitude and outlooks of part of society. We knew that the building of national unity requires determined and active political work and patiently convincing people about the correctness of our policy and our objectives. Right is on our side as it has been proven many times by the history of our nation. This is also confirmed by our everyday policy, which is tolerant but at the same time unequivocal and decisive, as well as being directed toward the superior goal--the building of Poland's strength and the prosperity of Poles.

The second factor which determines the country's security and its position in the world is the friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union. It is not only the ideological unity of our parties, the socialist nature of our states and the close relations and common goals which unite the Polish and the Soviet peoples which form the basis of this factor.

Friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union arise out of our most vital national interests. This was proven by history. It is being proven by the present--and this truth will remain alive for eternity!

This alliance brought freedom to our people. It insured for them almost 35 years of living in peace, without fears for the security of our borders. This alliance has become one of the most important factors in building Poland's economic strength. It is based upon healthy and correct principles of partnership and mutual advantage. It is thanks to this alliance that Poland is not alone, as was the case during the most serious national disasters.

Those who fail to understand this cannot call themselves patriots, even if they use the most flowery words. He who strikes at the alliance with the Soviet Union in reality is striking at the fundamental interests of our people. (applause)

Our nation understands these truths well. They have penetrated its consciousness deeply. However, there exist forces in Europe and the world which do not relish the picture of Poland enjoying the security of the permanent alliance with the Soviet Union and which would prefer to deal with a weak and isolated Poland. [paragraph continues]

It is, therefore, no coincidence that it is precisely the concept of national unity and friendship with the Soviet Union that are attacked by hostile centers.

An old Latin proverb says that history is the teacher of life. Our party's ideological and educational work should make our nation always remember the trials of history. Poland has been through times of prosperity and times of downfall. A lesson to be derived from this is that nothing is given forever, that national prosperity requires constant efforts, requires resilience and consistency and a wise participation in international political life. More than anything else, it requires systematic work and unity in striving to attain common goals.

Dear comrades, I realize that apart from the problems with which I dealt in Sosnowiec and at today's meeting, there are many other questions which prey on your mind. We will try to get comrades in charge of individual fields and sectors of the national economy to provide answers to them throughout the precongress campaign.

We also count on your expertise and experience. Knowing you, I know that you will acquaint yourselves well of your tasks. It is important not only to clarify individual problems, but also to make sure that matters which can be solved do not needlessly wait for solutions. It is also important to carefully listen to proposals from workforces and working people. I am convinced that surely many of these proposals will enrich the resolutions to be passed by the eighth congress of our party. In conclusion, I would like to thank you and all the inhabitants of Szczecin for your hospitality.

Dear comrades, I would also like to wish all those present here and those who listen to me successes at work and all the best in their personal life. (applause)

LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN REPORT-BACK CONFERENCES

LD192250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Party report-back and election conferences continue throughout the country.

"Taking part in the PZPR report-back and election conferences today were: Henryk Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of State, at the industrial installations plans in Nysa in the Opole voivodship; Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, at Zamech in Elblag; Zdzislaw Grudzisn, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, at the conference of the works party organization of the plant and construction of the Katowice Steelworks; Stanislaw Kowalczyk, member of the Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, at the conference of the Vistula military units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak, member of the Central Committee Politburo, at the First of May cotton factory in Lodz; Jerzy Lukaszewicz, alternative member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, at the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin; Alojzy Karkoszka, Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the party's Warsaw committee, at the Nowotko Engineering Works in Warsaw."

LEADERS ATTEND AIRCRAFT EXHIBITION AT AIRPORT

LD161104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] An exhibition entitled "The Part Played by the Aircraft Industry in the Implementation of the Resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congresses" opened at Okecia Airport today.

The exhibition shows the achievements of this sector of our industry and the development of cooperation between the Polish and Soviet aricraft industries.

The exhibition's opening ceremony was attended by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers. A delegation of the Soviet aircraft industry, led by Minister Vasiliy Kazakov, is present.

The eminent guests were greeted by Aleksander Kopec, minister of machine engineering industry, who stressed the help given by the Soviet Union in the development of the Polish aviation industry.

During the tour of the exhibition, the representatives of the Polish airlines, LOT, reported by Edward Gierek on successful implementation of tasks pledged to mark the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and the coming eighth party congress. As a result of the implementation of these pledges LOT will transport this year an additional 100,000 passengers, thus greatly increasing the incomes of the company, including nearly "10 million in foreign currency."

Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz also attended an air show, acquainting themselves with planes produced by our aviation industry and high qualifications of our pilots from Mielec, [name indistinct] and Warsaw.

After the show Edward Gierek and other members of the party and state leadership met a delegation of the aviation industry of the Soviet Union.

JAROSZEWICZ AWARDS SOVIET AVIATION MINISTER AT MEETING

LD170018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Vasiliy Kazakov, USSR minister of the aviation industry, who is visiting Poland, was received by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today. Problems of cooperation between the aviation industries of the two countries were discussed during the meeting. In recognition of his services in the cause of cooperation between Poland and the USSR in the aviation industry, Vasiliy Kazakov was decorated by Piotr Jaroszewicz with the commander's cross with star of the Order of Merit of the People's Republic, awarded to him by the Council of State.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES PRIZE WINNERS

LD201228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[From the "Military Radio Magazine" program]

[Summary] A ceremony of presenting the annual prizes of the minister of national defense for scientific, literary and artistic achievements was held recently at the Warsaw Garrison Club. The list of those awarded prizes was read by Col Wladyslaw Korczak, secretary of the Prizes Committee of the Ministry of National Defense.

"The prize certificates were presented by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. Warmly congratulating the recipients, the minister of national defense said: [begin Jaruzelski recording]

"Esteemed comrades and citizens, we are meeting here a group of people who are very close to our hearts, persons who with their great enery and devotion have made a valuable and rich contribution to the achievements of our armed forces and have enriched the armed forces with beautiful and valuable cultural, scientific and--pertaining to other domain --lofty aims. The prizes presented today have a particular significance, as we have full reason to consider that they constitute a great contribution to investment in and event connected with the great effort of our nation undertaken under the leadership of our party in the precongress period.

"Representatives of many walks of life are here, representing nearly all domains of man's creative work but they are all united in their efforts for the same cause--so very dear to all of us--the cause of defense of the fatherland. I would like to assure you that your achievements and your work will be utilized with greatest profit for this cause to which you have devoted your creative work. They will be utilized for the good of our country and the cause of its defense but also indirectly for its economy, science, culture, health service and--broadly speaking--education of the society and youth. Your contribution to this cause will be utilized by us with great consideration in the everyday life of the army.

"Esteemed recipients, when thanking you once more for your beautiful achievements let me express to you my wishes for your further great creative success in your work, may your work yield even greater and more perfect results for the benefit of our fatherland. I express also my cordial wishes for your good health, great prosperity and happiness." [end recording]

SOCIALIST STATES' NEWS AGENCY DIRECTORS END WARSAW CONFERENCE

LD161008 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 16 Nov 79 I

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Nov, PAP--The annual conference of directors of 18 news agencies from socialist countries of Europe, Southeast Asia and Latin America ended in Warsaw today. The hosts of the meeting were Polish Press Agency PAP, Polish Agency INTERPRESS and Central Photographic Agency NAF. For the first time the conference was (?attended by) news agency SPK and Lao News Agency PL.

The conference (?discussed the) operation in increasing the efficiency of the news agencies' work. The papers were read by General Director of the Soviet Agency TASS, Sergey Losev, PAP Editor-in-chief Janusz Roszkowski and general director of Cuban Agency PRENSA LATINA, Gustavo Robreno.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN MILITARY VISITORS--A delegation of the Organization for Military-Technical Training of Society of Bulgaria led by Chairman Lt Gen Dymitur Popov has visited Poland at the invitation of the League of National Defense to study the activities of the League's branches in Katowice, Krakow, Tarnow and Warsaw. Gen Waclaw Jagas, chairman of the league, informed the guests about the main lines of league activities in connection with the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and the coming 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Lt Gen Dymitur Popov was received by Gen Tadeusz Tuczapski, vice minister of national defense. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU GREETS FOREIGN FOREIGN GUESTS TO RCP CONGRESS 19 NOVEMBER

AU192130 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 19 Nov 79 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 19 November afternoon session of the 12th RCP Congress following the presentation of messages from foreign delegations to the congress--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, from this high congress tribune and on behalf of participants in the great forum of all communists and working people in our country, I express warmest gratitude to the parties and organizations represented by delegations present in this hall and which through messages sent to our congress have expressed their friendship and solidarity with the RCP and its struggle to build socialism, for freedom, social progress and peace in the world. [applause]

The message received from 165 revolutionary and democratic parties as well as national liberation movements are a telling manifestation of solidarity and friendship and a new and powerful evidence of good relations between our parties and organizations and of our common determination to increasingly strengthen active cooperation in the struggle against the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for the well-being and happiness of peoples, for a new policy of equality and mutual respect between nations and for building a better and more just world on our planet. [applause]

Dear guests from abroad, please convey to the parties and organizations you represent as well as to your peoples the communist and revolutionary greetings of our party and people. Please assure the communists, revolutionary and democratic militants, the members of national liberation movements and all working people in your countries that they have a trusted friend in the RCP and a (?determined) and untiring fighter for the cause of socialism, progress, democracy, freedom and national and social justice. [applause]

We assure you of our [word indistinct] desire to [word indistinct] develop relations of cooperation with your parties and organizations, all communist and workers parties, socialist parties, organizations of the workers class, national liberation movements, democratic and progressive parties throughout the world [passage indistinct].

We wish the communist and workers parties increasingly greater successes in the struggle for society's revolutionary change, for the cause of the workers class, for the democratic rights and freedoms of the working people and for independence and peace. [applause]

We wish the socialist and social-democratic parties success in the activity devoted to renewing the society, fulfilling the aspirations for democracy and social progress of the working masses and promoting international detente, cooperation and security. [applause]

We wish the revolutionary and democratic parties in friendly countries which have won their national independence through struggle and which are currently concentrating their efforts for independent development full success in shaping a new, free and prosperous life and in increasingly asserting their nations in the contemporary international life. [applause]

We wish the national liberation movements in countries that are still subjugated full success in the struggle to completely eliminate the colonial yoke and for the sacred right of peoples to freedom and independence.

We wish all democratic parties and organizations and other political organizations increasingly greater success in attaining their goals in the struggle for democracy, the well-being of peoples and peace for all mankind. [applause]

On behalf of Romanian communists and our people, I take this opportunity to again assure you, the parties and organizations represented by you and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces that the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania will always fulfill their duty as revolutionary detachment in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom, independence, detente and peace. [applause]

Once more I make the solemn appeal, in spite of certain differences of opinion, to continuously strengthen cooperation and solidarity in order to prevent a new war, to attain overall disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to attain a new international economic order and to build a world of equality among nations, national independence and world progress and peace. [applause]

In thanking you again dear comrades and friends from abroad for your presence at the 12th RCP Congress and for the greetings and messages presented here and assuring you of our profound feelings of solidarity, we wish you success in all your activity, much health and happiness. [applause]

Long live the international solidarity of the forces of progress and peace throughout the world. [applause, cheers]

Long live international cooperation in the struggle for independence, detente and peace. [applause, cheers]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 20 NOVEMBER RCP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Morning Activities

AU201245 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1100 GMT on 20 November carries a 26-minute report with recorded excerpts on the second morning plenum session of the second day of the 12th RCP Congress, which is chaired by Comrade Alexandrina Gainusa.

The announcer says that the participants unanimously approved the composition of the commission designed to prepare proposals for the central party bodies: The Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission.

The announcer then reports that Prime Minister Ilie Verdet delivered a speech, in which he referred extensively to socioeconomic achievements since the 11th congress, plans for the future and specific tasks of the government. He then reportedly praised Nicolae Ceausescu's report and supported his reelection as secretary general.

The announcer further reports that the following delegates took the floor: Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry; Constanta County party delegate Ion Stoian; the director of a mining enterprise; the chairman of an agricultural production cooperative; the Bihor County party delegate. According to the summaries of the speeches reported, all the delegates made general references to Romania's development; praised Nicolae Ceausescu's report; spoke in greater detail about their own particular fields; expressed support for Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection.

In a later report Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1200 GMT announces that the morning plenum proceedings ended "a short while ago".

The announcer reports on a number of further regional delegates who addressed the congress. He then notes that delegates George Macovescu, chairman of the Writers Union, and Nicolae Constantin, chairman of the State Planning Committee, took the floor at the end of this morning's proceedings. The speakers reportedly praised Nicolae Ceausescu's report and overall activity, spoke about achievements and concerns in their own particular fields and supported Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection.

The announcer says that the 12th congress plenary proceedings will be resumed at 1400 GMT.

Afternoon Proceedings

AU201618 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT on 20 November carries a 20-minute report with recorded excerpts on the resumption of the plenary session on the afternoon of the second day of the 12th RCP Congress, with discussions on Nicolae Ceausescu's report and on the documents included in the congress agenda.

According to the announcer, Elena Ceausescu was the first to take the floor this afternoon. She spoke about the role of scientific research in all economic branches, the need to continue the search for new energy resources and the activity of the National Council for Science and Technology.

After reporting on a number of other regional delegates to have addressed the congress, the announcer notes that delegates Angelo Miculescu, minister of agriculture and food industry, and Lina Ciobanu, minister of light industry, took the floor. The speakers praised Nicolae Ceausescu's report and overall activity, expressed full adherence to the congress documents, spoke about achievements and concerns in their own particular fields and supported Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection.

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1600 GMT on 20 November carries a 20-minute report on the afternoon plenary session of the second day of the 12th party congress chaired by Vasile Vilcu.

According to the announcer, Ludovic Fazekas, minister of forestry and construction materials, took the floor and referred to achievements in this field and also supported Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection as party secretary general. The announcer also reports that various regional delegates then delivered speeches referring mainly to local successes and tasks.

In a further report Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1700 GMT carries a 7-minute report on the speeches made by Stefan Voitec, Political Executive Committee member, and by Mihail Florescu, minister of chemical industry, who referred to the activity in their particular fields and also supported Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection. The announcer states that discussions in the plenum are continuing.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU MEETING WITH DELEGATES AT CONGRESS

CPSU Delegation

AU202150 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/11/1979-- On Tuesday, Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CC of the CPSU, that are participating in the Twelfth RCP Congress.

On behalf of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, the chief delegate addressed friendly greetings and warmest congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu, to the communists and all working people of Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed, in his turn, warm greetings to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as well as fresh successes to the peoples of the Soviet Union in building communism under the CPSU leadership.

Views were exchanged during the talk on the further development of the relations of friendship and close collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR. Satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the friendly and manysided cooperative Romanian-Soviet relations as well as the mutual wish to expand and diversify these relations on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, in keeping with the agreements eached during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in accordance with the fundamental interests of the two parties, countries and peoples, on the basis of mutual esteem and regard.

Current international questions were also approached, with emphasis on the wish of Romania and of the USSR to intensify their cooperation in view of securing peace, of consolidating detente, for the attainment of the peoples' aspirations after social progress, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

SWAPO Leader Sam Njoma

AU201815 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Sam Njoma, chairman of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and head of the SWAPO delegation that is participating in the proceedings of the 12th RCP Congress.

On behalf of the organization's leadership and of the SWAPO militants, the guest extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as congratulations for the important report presented at the proceedings of this forum of the Romanian communists. The SWAPO chairman expressed thanks for the constant and all-round support granted by Socialist Romania to the struggle waged by the Namibian people for social and national emancipation and for achieving their ideals of independence and freedom and for their independent development along the road of economic and social progress.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the greetings and congratulations and asked the guest to convey cordial greetings to the organization's leadership, as well as wishes for success in the struggle waged by the Namibian people for national liberation. The party secretary general reasserted the RCP's and Socialist Romania's militant solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Namibian people for national liberation, for their fatherland's progressive and independent development.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and SWAPO and the desire to develop these relations to the benefit of both parties and peoples and of the cause of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and against the policy of apartheid and for the free and independent assertion of all peoples.

They stressed the importance of strengthening the unity of all national, patriotic and progressive forces in Namibia to build a truly free and independent Namibia. They also stressed the importance of using all political and diplomatic means, including negotiations and armed struggle, to achieve the aspirations for freedom, peace and progress harbored by the Namibian people and by the other peoples in southern Africa.

The meeting took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Italian Socialist Party Official

AU201825 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, received Claudio Signorille, deputy secretary of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] Central Committee and leader of that party's delegation to the proceedings of the 12th RCP Congress.

The guest stressed that he has the pleasant mission to extend warm greetings and wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Bettino Craxi, PSI secretary general. At the same time, he expressed great satisfaction with being able to participate in the congress proceedings and highly praised this forum of the Romanian communists and the report presented at the congress by the RCP secretary general.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked that the guest convey warm greetings and best wishes to the PSI secretary general.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides stressed the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PSI and the relations of cooperation which are developing between Romania and Italy at various levels. They also stressed their common interest in expanding these relations to the benefit of both countries and the cause of peace and international understanding.

The exchange of views on current international issues stressed the need to continue to act to consolidate the climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world to achieve tangible measures for general and primarily nuclear disarmament. In this context, they stressed the importance of intensifying efforts by all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for social changes, for progress and civilization and for achieving the aspirations for peace and cooperation among all world nations.

Mexican Delegate

AU202155 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2023 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/11/1979--On Tuesday, Nicolae Ceausescu received Gustavo Carvajal Moreno, president of the National Executive Committee of the Institutional Party of Mexico (PRI), head of the PRI delegation to the Twelfth RCP Congress. The guest was accompanied by Rafael Rodriguez, secretary of the PRI National Executive Committee.

Warm greetings were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Jose Lopez Portillo.

Reference was made during the talk to the good relations existing between the RCP and the PRI, between Romania and Mexico. The wish was also expressed to expand the relations between the two parties, between Romania and Mexico, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

When aspects of the current international political situation were approached, emphasis was placed on the importance of liquidating underdevelopment, of bridging the economic gaps among countries, of building a new international economic order which should secure faster progress to all states and particularly to the lagging ones. Stress was laid on the deepgoing revolutionary and social changes taking place in the world, in Latin America included, on the significance of intensifying the efforts to consolidate the process of detente, adopt tangible disarmament measures, strengthen peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Indian Communist Party Delegate

AU201810 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Mana Sancarau Namboodiripad, secretary general of the Indian Communist Party (Marxist), who is attending the proceedings of the 12th RCP Congress.

The guest expressed deep gratitude for being invited to participate in the proceedings of our party's congress and asked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to accept warm greetings on behalf of the party leadership and on his own behalf.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and, in turn, extended warm greetings and wishes for success to the leadership of the Indian Communist Party (Marxist).

During the ensuing talks, the two sides stressed the positive relations between the two parties and their desire to continue to develop them in the interests of both countries and peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

The exchange of views on international problems stressed the need to intensify efforts to improve the international climate and to solve disputes, states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by peaceful means and in the peoples' interests.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

CREDENTIALS COMMISSION REPORT TO CONGRESS

AU202200 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1941 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

["Twelfth RCP Congress: Report of Credentials Commission"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/11/1979--According to the established rule of representation, that is, one delegate in 1,100 party members, for the Twelfth RCP Congress, as many as 2,664 delegates were elected to match the party's membership of 2,980,970 on September 30, 1979, reports the Credentials Commission of the congress which holds the document of the conference of the county party organization and of the Bucharest municipal organization.

The report of the commission, delivered on the second day of the congress, shows that 2,656 delegates are present at the proceedings and eight delegates are absent on good reasons.

In terms of social composition, the delegates to the congress are: 754 workers active directly in production, 410 peasants, 185 engineers and technicians, 140 cadres carrying on activity in scientific research, design and education, 535 party and mass organizations' activists, 573 men of culture, art, journalists, doctors, lawyers, students as well as workers of the central and local state apparatus, and 67 officers of the armed forces.

In terms of party membership length, 200 delegates are party members since the underground activity, 660 are party members since 1944-1948, and 1,804 joined the party after 1952.

Of the total number of delegates, 85.73 per cent are Romanians, 7.96 per cent are Magyars, 1.68 per cent Germans and 1.69 per cent belong to other coinhabiting nationalities, which strictly reflects the national composition of the party, of the world population of the country.

805 delegates, that is 30.22 per cent, are women.

Of the total number of congress delegates, three hold the high title of "Hero of the Socialist Republic of Romania", 151 are "Heroes of Socialist Labour" and 1,958 are distinguished with orders and medals of the state. 193 delegates are deputies to the national Assembly and 472 to people's councils.

Of the 2,664 delegates, 1,264 are higher school graduates and 104 have academic and scientific titles.

As many as 1,886 delegates are graduates of various party schools.

The congress delegates represent the organizations of all domains of activity. They were elected from among the communists enjoying prestige and authority with their work collectivities, having proper political and professional training, rich experience in party, state, economic, socio-cultural and public activity. In tune with the deep-going democratism, characteristic of our party, the 12th congress was preceeded by report and election meetings and conferences in all party organizations. In all meetings and conferences of the party organizations as well as in the public debates, in the press and on the radio and television, the members of the party, all the working people, regardless of nationality, commissioned the delegates to the congress, the report shows, to re-elect Nicolae Ceausescu to the high office of general secretary of the party. In the report and election meetings and conferences, the commission notes, the activity was thoroughly analysed of the party bodies and organizations and at the same time concrete measures were adopted to enhance their leading role to improve their style and working methods, to improve the efficiency of all political and organizational work.

At the same time the conferences of the county party organizations debated the draft documents of the 12th congress and unanimously endorsed them.

In keeping with the provisions of the rules, the conferences of the county party organizations elected the county party committees, the auditing commissions, the delegates to the 12th congress and nominated the candidates for the central bodies of the party.

MINISTERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN BRASILIA

AU062035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Brazil, (AGERPRES), 6/11/1979--Problems related to the development of the commercial exchanges and the achievement of cooperation ventures, mainly in the fields of machine-building, mining industry and energy between Romania and Brazil were approached during the recent Romanian-Brazilian talks, The talks were successively held in the Brazilian capital city between Gheorghe Nestorescu, secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, Cesar Cals, Brazilian minister of mines and energy, and I. Batalha, chairman of the Commission for the Development of Commercial Relations With European Socialist Countries, head of Europe Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of that country.

OIL INSTITUTE RECEIVES VIETNAMESE AWARD FOR CADRE TRAINING

AU160921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/11/1979--On November 15 at Ploiesti took place the ceremony of awarding the "Friendship Order" conferred by the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Oil and Gas Institute of Ploiesti for the contribution this forum of higher learning makes to the training and development of the great number of cadres of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Congratulating the representatives of this institute on the occasion, Ambassador Tran Thuan thanked the Romanian Government and people for the support granted to his country in training the technico-scientific cadres--support which is a valuable contribution to the work of socialist construction in Vietnam, to the development of the Romanian-Vietnamese relations on multiple planes. In this context the Vietnamese ambassador underlined the decisive contribution the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Le Duan, general secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Vietnam made to the continuous development of these relations.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THAILAND--Bangkok (AGERPRES) 10/11/1979--The proceedings of the Romanian-Thailand Joint Government Commission, held in the Thailand capital, ended with the signing of a protocol. It stipulates for the further development of the commercial exchanges between the two countries and of bilateral cooperation in industry, oil included, as well as in agriculture. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU]

POLITIKA REPORTS ON 'EMBARRASSING CONFUSION' IN IRAN

AU191950 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Aleksandar Prlja report]

[Excerpts] Tehran, 17 November--There is nothing new around the besieged U.S. Embassy; there are intensified Iranian efforts--together with a denunciation of "the policy of the superpowers"--to prevent an isolation from other countries; and an announcement has been made about Kurt Waldheim's possible arrival in Tehran--this is the situation at this moment in the American-Iranian crisis which does not have many precedents in the history of diplomatic and, in general, international relations between sovereign states.

Yesterday "the students loyal to Khomeyni" received the statement of "the leader of the Islamic revolution" in his interview with a French television team as a statement of strong support for their own position. However, it did not escape observers this time that Khomeyni took great care to address his sharply critical words not only to the United States but rather also the "the policy of the superpowers in general."

Embarrasing Confusion

It was in the context of these sharply worded views of the imam that an effort was once again felt to emphasize Iran's readiness for developing its relations with the Arab countries as well as with some West European countries and Japan. However, Khomeyni's sharp rejection and condemnation of "the policy of the superpowers" will not prevent "the students loyal to Khomeyni", who are throwing flowers at the embassies of France, Italy, Britain, the FRG and Japan as a symbolic sign of respect, from throwing flowers--true, fewer than in other cases--also at the Soviet embassy in Tehran. Perhaps a certain role in this was played by the fact that yesterday's student demonstrations at the U.S. Embassy, which would rather appear to have many characterisitics of a carnival if it were not the question of a very grave international crisis, were joined for the first time also by thousands of leftists, that is, Marxists from the "Fedayeen" organization. However, since the signs of intensified conflicts between the imam's concepts of Iran's development on one hand the views closest to the leftist mainly communist opposition on the other have been once again becoming more frequent in recent days. There is naturally no need to hurry with any conclusions. From time to time the confusion here is embarrassingly great.

New Attempt Through the United Nations

This, in fact, applies to the latest international aspects of the crisis. At the same time as wide publicity is accorded here to Carter's latest sharp warning to Iran, the official circles carefully watch the intensification of feelings among "the radical section" of the U.S. public and congress. The voices demanding that now it is necessary "to strike also at the grain and other food deliveries to Iran" are monitored particularly closely. At present Iran imports about 70 percent of its grain supply from the United States, an exporter which in this respect could not be easily replaced in the existing international circumstances. Iran also imports the largest part of its livestock fodder supply from the United States. Last year Iran spent $500 million for its food imports from the United States alone.

Of course, it is sad to listen to all these "arguments" about the need to stop food deliveries and about break-ins into embassies and holdings of diplomats as hostages. This demonstrates even more clearly that the present state of a dangerous standstill is really intolerable. [paragraph continues]

Some kind of diplomatic breakthrough is constantly expected although there may be a considerable dose of wishful thinking in all this.

Nevertheless, one tangible small ray of hope appeared this morning with the statement by Bani Sadr about a possible visit of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to Tehran in the coming days. "If Waldheim grasped the justice of Iran's position, then he could come to this country," Bani Sadr said.

A change has been immediately noticed as it was only a few days ago that Bani Sadr virtually rejected Waldheim's suggestion to come to Tehran.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

AU192205 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[DJ.M. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 November--Replying to a question of a journalist at the regular press conference in the Foreign Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today on whether Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, PRC foreign minister, in their talks during the latter's recent visit to Yugoslavia talked about the situation in the Mediterranean, the Balkans and Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbors, be it that either the Chinese or the Yugoslav side were interested in these subjects, and whether Minister Huang in the talks between the two foreign ministers expressed China's views and position on Sino-Soviet relations and on negotiations between the Soviet Union and China on the normalization of their mutual relations, Mirko Kalezic said that views were exchanged on these questions as well as on others concerning international relations.

Journalists then wanted to know what Yugoslavia's position was on these negotiations.

For a Peaceful Solving of Disputes

"As is known, Yugoslavia has always supported the solving of all disputed questions by peaceful means, which is to say negotiations. In this sense we also regard positively the Soviet-Chinese negotiations on normalization of relations," the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said.

Asked to comment on the statement by Benjamin Civiletti, U.S. attorney general, that the United States will prosecute war criminals who are hiding in its territory under assumed names and that they should be extradited to be tried in the countries where they committed their criminal acts, Mirko Kalezic stressed that we consider the U.S. attorney general's statement to be positive and that concrete measures have been undertaken in this direction.

"At the initiative of U.S. juridical organs," he stressed, "Yugoslavia has extended and is extending the necessary cooperation in providing required documentation in connection with the procedure underway in the United States."

Journalists then wanted to know how the official spokesman of the Foreign Secretariat for Foreign Affairs comments on the decision of the Frankfurt court reported in the FRG press to the effect that no legal obstacles exist to the extradition to Yugoslavia of fascist terrorist Ljubomir Dragoje.

Mirko Kalezic replied that the court adopted such a decision on the basis of evidence on the latest criminal activities of terrorist Dragoje, which the Frankfurt court received from the Sarajevo District Court in the course of standard procedures of the bilateral agreement on extradition which is in force.

"We believe," Kalezic stressed, "that such a decision is in the spirit of the extradition agreement and in conformity with the efforts directed toward combatting terrorist activities and toward the struggle against international terrorism."

Exhibition of Macedonian Culture in Great Britain

"Can you confirm the report of the semiofficial Greek news agency ANA that the Greek Government, through its ambassadors in London and Belgrade, has made a demarche to the governments of the two countries because of, as the news agency puts it, 'the activities of the Skopje Macedonians in Great Britain?'" was the next question by a journalist. Mirko Kalezic replied that he does not think it proper to talk about the content of diplomatic contacts on current questions of good neighborly relations and bilateral cooperation which Yugoslavia otherwise regularly maintains with Greece.

OPENING SESSIONS OF NONALINED NEWS POOL CONFERENCE REPORTED

ID201136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0946 GMT 20 Nov 79 ID

["pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, November 20 (TANJUG)--The Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned News Agencies' Pool continued work here today with a debate on remaining items of its agenda. The subjects to be discussed today include a draft of the pool's new statute prepared by TANJUG.

The opening day of the meeting yesterday was held in a constructive and harmonious atmosphere, sources among the delegates say. The Coordinating Committee is seeking to maximally contribute towards the exchange of opinions on substantive questions on the agenda of its preparatory meeting and the second conference of the Nonaligned News Agencies' Pool and of representatives of governments of non-aligned countries opening on Thursday.

Yesterday afternoon, the committee discussed the activities of news agencies in individual countries in promoting the quality of information and training journalists. It is generally held that the role of the radio, the predominant information medium in developing countries, should be given special attention. For instance, in India, with its 850 million people, newspapers are reaching only 2 percent, whereas radio broadcasts are listened by 90 percent of the population.

Yesterday, the Coordinating Committee members also pressed for the development of cooperation with broadcasting organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

DELEGATION NOTES SIMILAR STANDS FOLLOWING PRC VISIT

ID202020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 20 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the LCY which stayed in the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] returned to Belgrade today. The delegation was led by Milka Planinc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia. Miladin Korac, member of the LCY Central Committe; Tome Bukleski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia; Igor Ursic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; and Vinko Trcek, a political workers in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, were the other members of the LCY delegation.

At the Belgrade Airport the delegation was welcomed by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Zhou Qiuye, Chinese ambassador in Belgrade, was also in the welcoming party.

At the airport Milka Planinc said that the delegation has useful talks with PRC leaders.

The LCY delegation was on a friendly visit to the CCP for a relatively brief period Milka Planinc said. However, thanks to the CCP Central Committee, he had a very intensive program and an opportunity for many meaningful and useful talks.

First and foremost, we had a meeting with Comrade Hua Guofeng with whom we discussed international policy and domestic problems. Milka Planinc said that during the visit, delegation members learned how the CCP worked to advance the country and the economy, and to repair certain disrupted structures.

In the CCP Central Committee, members of the delegation had talks with Ji Pengfei, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee. During that meeting members of the LCY delegation discussed the current activity of the LCY, Yugoslavia's topical problems and the LCY's basic stands on international questions. Comrade Ji Pengfei explained Chinese problems and views on the basic questions of the world, stressed Milka Planinc and added: We noted that in international politics our stands are identical in many respects.

China is surging ahead. We were able to feel this both in the Central Committee and in the factories and communes. In Sichuen, we visited a factory and a commune and had talks with Zhao Ziyang, first secretary of the provincial party organization, and member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo. They showed us in practice all the negative things left nehind by the Gang of Four, as they say, particularly in Sichuan, and what they have managed to do during the past 2 years, such as improving lagging production and agriculture.

All in all, our stay was short but very intensive and very meaningful. Our meetings were comradely, open, truly useful for both sides and will surely constitute yet another contribution to our friendly relations, Milka Planinc concluded.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN LEGAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD202200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1844 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, Nov 20 (TANJUG)--The general debate on the U.N. Charter revision and on strengthening the world organization's role and effectiveness has ended before the General Assembly Legal Committee. Decisions on individual aspects of this question are under preparation.

In the meantime, ten nonalgned countries have already come out with their demand that the question of increase in the number of the Security Council members be put on the agenda of the present session of the General Assembly.

Without disputing the Security Council responsibility and that of its permanent members in the preservation of world peace, Dzevad Mujezinovic, a member of the Yugoslav delegation, drew attention to frequent cases blocking the council's effectiveness by (?the use) of veto.

There is no urgent need nor real conditions for a widerscope revision of the U.N. Charter, especially of the veto (?power) Mujezinovic pointed out.

However, this does not mean that every letter in the Charter is sacred and that some of its provisions cannot be bettered for a purpose of meeting (?new) relations and needs, he added.

Noting suggestions Yugoslavia made earlier, Mujezinovic pointed out that the demand--that in case of an armed conflict, a cease-fire must be asked as well as the separation of armed forces and their withdrawal--is, judging by everything, acceptable to the world community as a whole.

ACTIVITIES OF TITO, MIKULIC IN BUGOJNO REPORTED

LD201406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bugojno--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, who is staying in Bugojno, is using some of his free time for walking. During his walk today President Tito was accompanied by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and others.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE CRITICAL OF EXPENDITURE RESOLUTION

LD151210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Unless we reduce general, joint, personal and investment expenditure to the limits of our realistic possibilities, we will certainly lose the battle for stabilization. This statement, in addition to a number of similar ones, best shows the very critical attitude of the delegates toward the draft of the economic resolution for 1980. The preliminary delegates' debate on the economic policy in 1980 began today at the session of the Committee for Finance of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly against the background of a host of observations to the proposed text of the assembly resolution.

There was virtually no delegate who did not point out the gap between the first part of the resolution, which speaks in generic terms about the objectives and tasks of economic operations next year, and the second part of this plan document which explains how this will be attained. The delegates have assessed this second part, containing the instruments and the measures, as not being specific and to some extent contrary to the proclaimed policy and objectives of the resolution.

Statements were even made to the effect that the resolution does not contain all aspects of stabilization policy, that it is full of incomplete solutions and that we are incorporating into it advance cost inflation. The basic objective is stabilization, the delegates say, but the part of the resolution which quantifies and proposes solutions lacks a sufficient number of specific proposals. To put it simply: There is a lack of instruments and mechanisms to insure that what has been put into the draft resolution will, in fact, be carried out.

Not without reason the delegates have no good words to say about our system of general, joint and personal expenditure. In deciding on consumption we must start with the knowledge of the amount of money at our disposal and not vice versa. When we talk about stabilization we usually think of "others" and that "they" should fight for stabilization. The same applies to this resolution. It should be valid for everyone, but there is no consistency when dealing with the problem of expenditure.

The proposed 5 percent growth rate is by and large assessed as realistic and the only possible one in this economic situation. However, in the assessment of the delegates from Vojvodina, the approximate 3 percent growth rate in agriculture will not be sufficient if we wish to insure sufficient quantities of food.

FINANCE SECRETARY DEFENDS BUDGET IN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE

AU201940 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

[Slavoljub Sljepcevic report]

[Text] The federal budget is a stabilizing factor to the same extent as other documents in determining common and public spending, and the federation is as much to blame for the present economic situation as the others who help themselves excessively from the total social product, Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finances, said in the Finance Committee of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the republics and provinces when it discussed the draft federal budget for the next year. Slavoljub Sljepcevic reports:

The proposed 34 percent increase in the budget is a result of the unfulfilled obligations from the earlier years and of the unrealistic planning of the growth of the social product and the national income. In fact, in the past 4 years during the implementation of the medium-term plan, the social product and the national income--the bases for determining 86 percent of the budget expenditures--have increased at a rate which was 10 points higher than the planned one. If this data alone were taken as a correcting factor, calculations would show that the increase in the budget for next year amounts to only 10 percent.

Such practice has caused the federal obligations toward the budget spending agencies, primarily national defense, to increase from year to year. In order that the obligations to the Yugoslav People's Army, which have been postponed for years, be settled all at once, it is necessary to provide 15 billion dinars.

It is certain that the proposed budget is large, Petar Kostic said, but he pointed out that the other facets of expenditure are also large. Although it has been determined that the overall tax burden [zahvatanje] in the present medium-term development period should not exceed 30 percent of the nominal social product, it amounted to 38.5 percent last year. The federal budget took 9 percent of the nominal social product, and the national defense expenditure only one-half of this value, while, for instance, the old-age and disability pension insurance took over 7 percent of the social product, health 6 percent, and education 5 percent. Such a ranking list in spending the social product has caused the share of the federal budget in the social product to decrease over 2 percent in 4 years.

The Federal Executive Council, Petar Kostic said, will examine the opportunities for increasing the direct sources of federal revenue next year. Since these are the retail sales tax, customs duties and importation fees, the tax burden will fall on citizens and associated labor organizations, so that the contributions of the republics and provinces to the federal budget may be reduced.

Nevertheless, it seems that it is basic to reexamine the present system of the financing of the federation and to determine new criteria to be applied to the next medium-term period.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON SHORTAGES, THOSE RESPONSIBLE

LD201750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 20 (TANJUG)--The shortage of milk, coffee, detergents and some other consumer goods which in recent weeks was felt in some regions of Yugoslavia has on the whole been overcome. True, in Belgrade, the city most affected by the shortage, people are still buying certain commodities in greater quantities than they actually need, but the supplies have on the whole improved.

New quantities of coffee have been imported and milk has been secured through better distribution from those regions of the country where there is more than enough of it. Political forums, government organs and responsible bodies in catering enterprises are now drawing a lesson from this unexpected shortage of some basic commodities, otherwise so untypical for Yugoslavia. Measures are being taken to avoid the repetition but also to identify those accountable for the shortages.

Yesterday, for example, the Presidency of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia discussed the current supplies problems. It was requested that those responsible for the shortages, be they individuals or competent organs or enterprises, be called to account for them politically and even in courts of law. The permission for the import of necessary items for the regular supply of the market with basic commodities should have been timely issued. In such situations, action must be taken quickly and effectively, said Stane Dolanc, Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, at this session.

Today's press, for example, writes that producers of detergents warned several months ago that owing to the shortage of imported substances they would have to reduce production. Nobody denies here that the Yugoslav economic situation at present is not favourable (high inflation rate, the balance of payments deficit considerably greater than planned, excessive consumption, etc.), but all this is no reason for the shortage of some basic commodities.

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Gojko Ubiparip and ministers of market, finance and foreign trade--Imer Pulja, Petar Kostic and Metod Rotar, respectively--confirmed at a press conference today that there is no reason to dramatize the situation regarding the supplying of the market with coffee, milk, meat, detergents and petroleum. The recent difficulties are explained by [few words indistinct] consumer purchasing power on the one hand, and a certain stagnation in the production and weaknesses in the system of supplies on the other.

In the first ten months of this year, for example, (?52,000) tons of coffee were (?spent), and the import of another 8,000 tons approved. This is the greatest ever increase in coffee consumption in the country. The quantity of oil imported in the same period reached the total oil import of 1978. Domestic milk production in the social sector is stagnating, and in the individual sector it grows by only 2 percent.

The representatives of the federal government also emphasized the need for everybody in the supplies sector to perform their duty and to account for the failures.

DRAGOSAVAC ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS' SEMINAR

LD090005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Isijek--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in Osijek today at a seminar for journalists from associated labor organizations from all over Yugoslavia.

In his speech Dragosavac dealt mainly with questions of the implementation of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress in the organizations of associated labor and, in this connection, the development of income-based relations. He stressed that undeniable results have been achieved since the 11th congress in the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations. However, the processes of the pooling of labor and resources and income-based associating should be speeded up. It is precisely through the building of new socioeconomic relations that the solution to the problems connected with the stabilization of economic activity should be sought, Dragosavac said. These tasks are all the more topical as in the coming year, owing to developments in the world, the existing economic difficulties are likely to become even more acute. Consequently, unity of action should be achieved in the day to day practical realization of the tasks set. The role played by the League of Communists in this task is a very major one, Dr Dusan Dragosavac stressed.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY MEETS TO DISCUSS FLOOD PLANS

LD201725 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--At its session today, in which Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, took part, the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly discussed remedying the situation in flooded province areas and the prevention of new consequences.

According to information from the provincial civil protection headquarters, floods threatened one third of the province's territory. In fact, the whole basin of the Decanska, Locanska and Pecka Bistrica of the Beli Drim has been a huge lake since this morning. Vast agricultural areas are under water, as well as many houses and factories of organizations of associated labor. Several roads are also damaged in Pec, Djakovica, Istok, Klina and Decani. Kosovska Mitrovica, Srbica and Dragas are also flooded.

At the council session it was judged that all organizations and organs, work collectives and citizens in the threatened areas had made exceptional efforts to prevent even more severe consequences of the uncontrollable force of the water. It was agreed that in view of the unfavorable meteorological situation and the further rise in the water level, there was a need for general mobilization both in the municipalities affected by the flooding and in all relevant provincial organs and institutions. The council also pointed to the need for measures to be taken to protect the population and their property and social property and then for accommodation and food for evacuated households, the regular work of schools, the continuation of production in factories and the repairing roads.

From its budget, the council placed 1.5 million dinars at the disposal of the provincial Civil Protection Headquarters for urgent material help to the inhabitants of the stricken areas.

SLOVENE COMMUNISTS DISCUSS RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

AU151517 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpts] An interesting discussion on the reports and articles in our information media on relations between the socialist self-managing society and religious communities was conducted yesterday in the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia.

A session of the Commission for Agitation and Propaganda of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia noted that writings about the relations between society and the religious communities must stay within the limits of social consciousness, which constitutes more than an ideological confrontation of one view of the world against the other.

Common Aim

"Our journalistic reports and comments in this field are often devoid of any deep knowledge," it was concluded at this session. "A reporter or commentator must consistently distinguish between the religious feelings of the people and the politicization of religion, and between secretarianism in relation to all the basic constitutional provisions and clericalism as a politicized church, which is to say politicized religion in the specific conditions of our past, present and future."

Proceeding from the constitutional principles of equality, it is also concluded that "socialism is not built by atheists alone, but also by theists," and therefore the difference between those who believe and those who do not believe is secondary to the common aim.

At the same time the church more and more often stresses the significance of the struggle for the realization of "human rights," tying this exclusively to the gospels, when it is a matter of cultural values. The church desires to be pronouncedly political and to offer from moral positions its answers to questions concerning modern man.

Self-Proclaimed Protectors

It was also pointed out that tendencies to set up some new forms of Catholic action groups exist in Slovenia. The youth knows little about all this and may easily succumb to such ideas.

Speaking about all this, Milan Meden, chief editor of LJUBLJANA DNEVNIK and member of the republican coordination body for this sphere, stressed the tendency of the church circles to pose as the protectors of Slovene national attributes and the protectors of Slovene nationality. This is particularly evident in the writings of the Roman Catholic newspaper DRUZINA, which has intensified the efforts to present the church as the guardian of nationality.

According to the latest analyses, 44 to 48 percent of the people of Slovenia are religious, but this percentage varies depending on a number of conditions as well as on the firmness of the economic and political situation [cvrstina privreono-politickog trenutka].

Rado Jan, representative of the Marxist Center of Slovenia, stressed that the church wants to present itself as the leader of the Slovene people, despite the fact that the majority of these people are not religious. The clericals talk about a ghetto and about the "small Slovene nation" at a time when there really is no proper reason for such assertions. Rado Jan therefore called the new Catholic action moves as a neo-white guard action which must be resolutely struggled against.

TANJUG CITES SOCIOLOGIST'S ASSESSMENT OF LCY DEVELOPMENT

LD140957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Sociologist Fuad Muhic writes in PREGLED, the Sarajevo paper for social problems, about the LCY as a modern revolutionary party. "The fact that the establishment of a new system is neither a singular growing process nor an experience which takes place in an idyllic atmosphere without contradiction could not avoid the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Its history is in fact a confirmation of a difficult revolutionary involvement and its experience which had to effect the platform of democratic centralism too. [as received]

Fuad Muhic singles out two basic characteristics in our party's history--the basic notion about the specific model of Yugoslav socialism and the periodic confrontation with opposition. Among the various forces which attempted to impart their specific characteristics to democratic centralism, Muhic identified three: Liberalistic, Bureaucratic-Etatist and Federal-Nationalistic.

The premise of the liberalistic restoration was contained in the abstract democratization of the party, the transformation of democratic centralism into a loose federation of party organizations and the ability of the fractions to act freely in the name of a genuine "unlimited discussion." In the final analysis, that meant the transformation of the LCY into a petite bourgeois party.

The Bureaucratic-etatist restoration intended to impose itself as a reaction to the 1965 economic and social reform. It was essentially neo-Stalinist, as is indicated particularly by the emergence of a neoconformist group in 1974.

The federal-nationalistic restoration aspired to the kind of implementation of democratic centralism which would to the greatest possible extent make the republican parties independent, transform them into exclusive national parties and make them independent not only of other republican parties, but also of the LCY Presidium.

Recalling that the 10th and 11th LCY congresses continued the tradition of the kind of party organization which proved its vitality during the complex struggle for the implementation of socialist self-management, in the chapter devoted to the LCY's method of activity, the author stresses that following the critical overcoming of the "strongarm" position and of the platform on complete separation of power, the LCY became one of the parties which managed to replace the principle of "repressive consent" with the principle of "coordination" of its basic segments--republican and provincial leagues--a principle of mutual agreement and of absence of out-voting [Nenadglasavanje]. The relationship between the party and society as part of the party work method has obviously overcome the idea of sociopolitical organizations as mere transmission belts of its will behind which, as a rule, there lurks bureaucratic voluntarism and also pseudoliberalistic demands for the transformation of the SAWP, the trade unions, and of youth organizations as competitive structures vis-a-vis the LCY.

The section entitled "The LCY and Socialism as a World Process" gives an interesting account of the interpretation of the pluralism of self-management interests. On the one hand there are the impressions about the radical break between "the old" and "the new" within the heart of the party, and on the other there are premises about modernization in the sense of "political fashion." The LCY resolved both of these possible "ambiguities" in a way which implies further implementations of the authenticity of the Yugoslav revolution and of its practice as a "party in a great historic sense."